History of New Franken, Wisconsin

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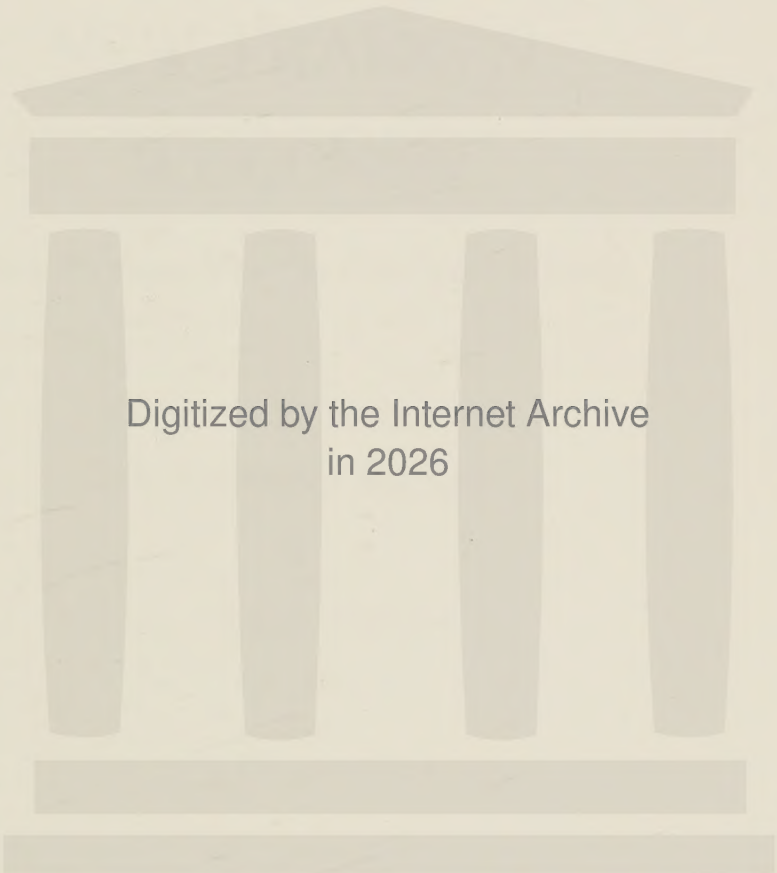

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HISTORY

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OF

NEW FRANKEN

WISCONSIN

From Pioneer Days to the Present Time

Written for the occasion of

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE

of

ST. KILIAN PARISH

1851-1926

By

N. D. DIEDRICH

and

J. B. GEHL

Rt. Rev. Paul P. Rhode, D. D.
Bishop of Green Bay

TO THE MEMORY
OF THE
PIONEER PRIESTS AND SETTLERS
WHO WITH UNTOLD LABORS BUT HOPEFUL PATIENCE AND PATIENT PRAYER HAVE KEPT AND SO BEQUEATHED TO US THEIR GLORIOUS PATRIMONY
OF THE FAITH THIS BRIEF HISTORY
IS GRATEFULLY DEDICATED

PART I

CHAPTER I.

Introduction.

All history is interesting. We all like to listen to a story; and what is a story but the history of an event well told? History is the record of life. It tells us how peoples of other times lived; how they battled for home; what culture they possessed; what struggles they had to make; what the conditions were under which they lived; what they believed in; what works of art and literature they created; but, chiefly, what lasting achievement was theirs. Not only are the lasting works of a nation, a people or an individual worth recording; if they built well and solidly, it is the building and founding that interests us, for upon whatever principles a nation or a life is founded, by these also it achieves immortality or is forever covered with the dust of oblivion.

History, as we have it in the United States, is recent, is new. The dust of ages has not yet settled on the records of events which are but of yesterday. Much history still lives in the memories of men and is yet to be traced on the more enduring face of the printed page.

After a lapse of years history is clothed with romance. A glamorous veil is cast over all, which softens harsh, forbidding outlines and stern details. Just as time will slowly soften the jagged edges of a rock freshly broken from the face of a cliff, so time softens all rough, hideous events of history. Life is hard, is raw, in its making; but when the hand of time has strewn the dust of years on the tablets of memory and the light of life burns low, then we sigh for "the good old days."

The story of the birth of our nation kindles the slumbering fires of patriotism and enthusiasm in our breast. We warm to the stories of its heroes and their gallant, daring deeds. But not less inspiring, no less interesting and romantic is the history of the founding of the Church of God in the New World. True it is that it was not accomplished with the pageantry of glittering sword, rumbling cannon, flashy decorations and blare of trumpet. Its conquest of the hearts of the savage and of the white man was calm; its voice was low; its garb, dark; its methods, as always, the foolishness of men. But its achievements, nevertheless, were great and permanent. Is it not a fact that religion was the motive that led to the discovery of this continent? Was not religion the reason of many a colony established on our hospitable shores? Indeed, it was. Hand in hand with the discovery, the conversion of the settlers and the establishment of religion, went the greed of nations and commercialism; but it is also true that, for the most part, the people's concern for their bodies did not exceed their concern for their eternal welfare. Scarcely had a few families settled in a given place when a church was erected

and a priest found to minister to them. And the story of the founding of these churches, together with the heroic work of their pioneer pastors makes history that is as glamorous, as chivalric, as worthy of record as deeds done in battle. The wilderness, poverty, solitude, discouragement, indifference, toil, physical hardships were the enemies to be overcome, enemies just as implacable as a foe met in physical combat.

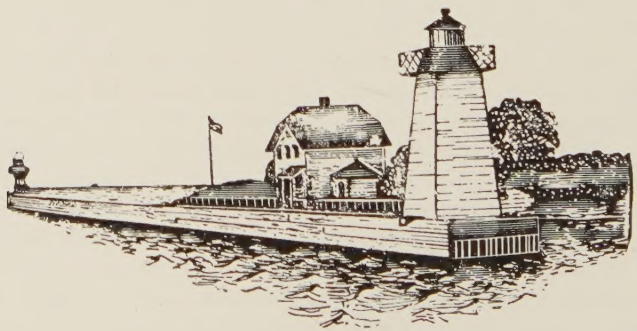
The history of St. Killian's, were it but known, would furnish reading capable of warming every Catholic heart. And that the history of the founding of St. Kilian's be not forgotten; that the heroic sacrifices of its first parishioners be not buried with their dust; that the gallant, God-blessed labors of its priests be not unrecorded, this short history is written.

Even in the brief space of seventy-five years much has been forgotten and many records lost. So, should the reader recall a noteworthy incident that is not recorded in these pages, let him remember that it was omitted not with intent but because the writer did not know where yet to look for buried treasure; for treasures they are—these facts—a wealth, an heirloom that we wish to pass on to our children that they may not forget the names of, nor fail to imitate the heroic, God-loving men whose blood flows in their veins.

CHAPTER II.

The Site of New Franken.

From the mainland of Wisconsin a long arm of land juts north-east into the water, separating that body of water which is known as Green Bay, from Lake Michigan. The outcropping limestone which forms the backbone of this peninsula rises to its greatest height along the eastern shore of the Bay, thereby rearing a dam to the waters of Green Bay and the Fox River, to Lake Winnebago with all its tributaries. This ledge of limestone extends from the northern part of Door County to Fond du Lac. Although broken and sunken in part, its course can yet be traced, in its diagonal path across the country, by its wild beauty. It affords the one interesting feature of an otherwise almost monotonous landscape.

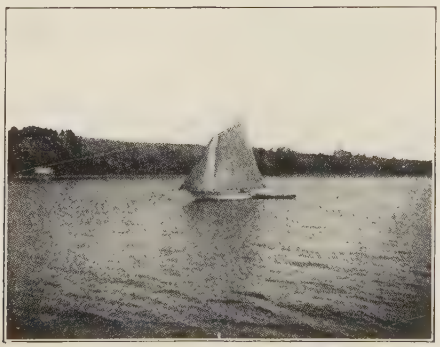


Lighthouse

Standing on the edge of this ledge at a point near Bay Settlement, and facing the west, one beholds a scene that has no like in the state. Midway lies the water of Green Bay shimmering in the afternoon sun like a huge, burnished plate of hammered silver. The southern end of the Bay makes a slow, majestic sweep of a half circle. It is the bottom of the Bay and here lies the city of Green Bay, Baye Verte, Fort Howard, or Fort St. Francis, as it was variously called.

From the foot of the cliff on which I stand, the ground slopes gently, for a mile or more, to the water. The rich, black soil is patterned by squares of woods, brown fields or farm yards. Several roads lead down the face of the cliff to meet a road extending along the Bay's nearer shore. Across the Bay, rises hill upon hill of brown earth and green forest unto the blue distance. To my left, the land slopes gently with the ledge, only more so, to nearly the level of the water. A broad expanse of marsh land, then sandy knolls, open fields and tree-covered hills stretch south for the eight or ten miles that the eye can see. To the north, lie the waters of Green Bay, their northernmost shore faintly discernible as a grey line. On the water ply several huge lake steamers, a plume of smoke trailing after them. Viewed in autumn, the riot of color is softened into pastel shades by blue haze and the scene is indeed that of an enchanted land.

Back of me, on the plateau of hinterland, lie some of the richest farm lands of Wisconsin. Concrete roads, replacing the Indian trails of yore, help the traffic to go rapidly on its way. The soil is a clay loam. The flat land is broken up by groves (one could hardly call them forests) of maples, elms, basswoods, and pines,—mere remnants of the mighty, unbroken forests that once covered the country. The occasional swamps are yet filled with cedars and tamaracks. Several fine clumps of pines which have escaped the fires or the axe still add color to a wintry landscape. These were but seedlings at a time when a vast sea of evergreens shouldered the deciduous trees for place on every hill and in every valley. East of where I stand, about six miles distant, is situated the village of New Franken in which is the Church of St. Kilian.



Red Banks

CHAPTER III.

Background and Beginnings

The country round about us is sacred to the memory of the Indian. It was the hereditary land of the Winnebagoes. Their tribal lands at one time extended from the Fox River, northeastward, to Death's Door; and eastward, to Lake Michigan. A few miles along the shore of the Bay, northward, is Red Banks or Kish-ke-kwan-te-no, their traditional Garden of Eden, raising a red front to the water. In the beginning of days, according to their legends, the Great Spirit called all the animals of the earth to meet in council at Red Banks. At this gathering the Great Spirit changed these animals into men and called them Winnebagoes. The individual clans received their names from the animal from which they were transmuted.

At this place, also, Jean Nicolet, the first white man to visit this country, landed in 1634—but a few years after the Pilgrim Fathers had set foot on Plymouth Rock. According to some writers, Jean Nicholet found about 5000 Indians at this place. The Winnebagoes once had a substantial fort at the southern end of Red Banks, the remains of which can still be seen.

The western shore of Green Bay and the Fox River, from Menominee to Neenah, was sacred to the Menominee Indians. According to their traditions, this tribe had its birth of a pair of white bears with copper tails. These bears issued from the ground at the mouth of the Menominee River. At the same time two thunder birds flew over Lake Winnebago and rested on the limestone ledge at High Cliff, where they established their home. Flying northward one day, they met the bears who invited them into their homes. These birds and bears then called a council of animals to meet on a certain day on the shore of the Menominee River. At this council the animals were transformed into men and were henceforth known as the Ma Namanea Ina' newng, or Wild Rice People. The Menominees, like the Winnebagoes named their tribes after the animals from which they had sprung. Even today, the bear is held in high veneration by the Menominee. No bear is killed except in extreme necessity and only after apologies have been made. Neither are the bones of this animal fed to dogs.

According to some authorities, it was these Indians who built the effigy mounds still to be seen on the limestone escarpment between High Cliff and Fond du Lac. Eagle, panther, and turtle mounds are found in profusion on this ledge. These figures formed of raised earth have withstood the ravages of rain, sun and wind. Had they been made of stone they would long ago have been eroded or demolished, while the earthen mounds still bear witness to their mysterious builders and hidden purpose.

The traditions of the red people, though they appear meaningless to us, and also to the Indian, no doubt, contain, somehow, the true account of the origin of these Indians. Time has wrought changes in these accounts; personages and places have been changed to suit local geography; and, also, the

stories themselves may be allegorical. Perhaps, at some future time, an anthropologist will be able to decipher these hieroglyphics, thereby adding to the store of our knowledge concerning the origin of man.

Which of the two tribes, the Menominees or the Winnebagoes, first occupied the land, it is difficult to say. The Menominees are members of the Algonquin Indians as are the Pattowatomies and the Chippewas, whereas the Winnebagoes are members of the Dakota Soman stock.

The Pattowatomies are immigrants into this territory, their original home being near Saginaw, Michigan. In 1665 this tribe moved westward because it feared the warlike Iroquois. The Pattowatomies settled on Washington and Rock Islands and from there spread to Sturgeon Bay and Green Bay and along the shore of Lake Michigan.. These Indians, later, had a large number of villages.

The Pattowatomies had villages at Point Sable, Dykesville, Shoemaker's Point (named after F. Renard of the Town of Union, a maker of wooden shoes), Little Sturgeon Bay, Idlewild, Sturgeon Bay, Little Harbor, Fish Creek, Allison Bay, Mud Bay, Cardee's Point, Jackson Port. Another village stood two and a half miles, westerly, from Bailey's Harbor; another, east of Kangaroo Lake. What was probably their largest village, stood on Hein's Creek. The Pattowatomies must have been a numerous tribe, for, besides the villages mentioned, authorities on Indian history, tell us that their villages stood also at White Fish Bay, Lilly Bay, at the Cave Summer Resort, Circle Ridge, Horn's Pier, Clay Banks, Stony Creek and various places along Lake Michigan from Kewaunee to Manitowoc.

After the advent of the Pattowatomies, the Winnebagoes gradually drifted southward, for years making their homes on the west side of Lake Winnebago and at Portage. One-fourth of this tribe died from a small-pox epidemic, a disease so fatal to the Indian. Many of the survivors eventually moved to Minnesota and thence drifted into Nebraska. At present, about one-half of the tribe live in Wisconsin, the other half in Nebraska.

Indian Trails.

What to-day are roads surfaced with concrete were at one time Indian trails. The present Green Bay-Manitowoc road follows, most of the way, an Indian trail. Another trail led from Green Bay to Point Sable, Red Banks and the Lake Michigan shore. This trail passed what was probably a Winnebago campsite on a small pond in front of the William Dessain farm two miles north and two miles east of New Franken. A trail branched from the Green Bay-Point Sable trail and crossed New Franken from a northwesterly direction. It crossed the farm of Charles Schauer, the southwest corner of the church property, the property of Andrew Simons, where his home is now located, and thence led on, following the high land to Sugar Bush and Kewaunee.

Besides the campsites and trails mentioned, there were no Indian villages at or near present New Franken. Indian trails, as did the first roads, followed the line of least resistance and kept to the highlands so as to be passable at all times of the year. The New Franken country abounds in small

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marshes and bogs and hence offered little opportunity for a direct route through that country. Also, the Indians favored sandy places for village sites. Sand dries quickly after a rain or in spring and, also, is warmed quickly. Sand could be more easily worked for the little farm produce that was grown. Usually, also, the Indians built their wigwams near water. Since the country about New Franken did not offer these luxuries to the Indian, no villages were located there.

The Ozaukees (Sauks) for a year or more had a camp on the Bay shore between the Gibson and Unsin farms (Father Allouez erected a wooden cross here). Early missionaries erected a cross, which stood until 60 years ago, also on the north side of Rowley's Bay. The Ozaukee had a second village on the present site of the Beaumont Hotel at Green Bay City.

CHAPTER IV.

First Settlements In Green Bay and Vicinity.

From Indian time to the present, Green Bay and vicinity presented a vivid picture. This country was claimed by Spain, France, and England before it was permanently annexed to the United States. The Spanish laid claim to it only in theory. The French, however, made the first settlements. The white history of Green Bay is nearly as old as that of the Atlantic seacoast, and is more romantic and human.

Over the water of the Fox River that now seems so common-place to us, floated the canoes of Nicolet, Allouez and Andre, Menard and Dablon, Marquette and Joliet, Raddison and Robillard, Perrot and Lu Lhut and Hennepin. The trading post of Green Bay at one time swarmed with *coureurs de bois*. Charles de Langlade from Green Bay led his Indian warriors to Montreal to help Montcalm in the battle fought on the Plains of Abraham; and had Montcalm but listened to this famous fighter, the middle-west would never have seen the British flag float over its forts, nor Green Bay have heard the martial tramp of the Red-coats.

Frontier life at Green Bay was hard and primitive. Wars and petty jealousies marred it. Only the boundless charity of the early missionaries was able to soften and make human an otherwise totally pagan history. Had the missionaries not been hampered by the vices of their countrymen and the greed of the nations for fur and lands, who knows but that the intrepid Jesuits might have established, in our land, another Paraguay.

Unfortunately, however, the work of the first missionaries was not to bear lasting fruit. The Indians, decimated by wars or pestilence, dwindled in numbers, moved away or were herded into reservations. The old order changed with the coming of the English. Green Bay no longer saw the Jesuit missionaries or the French. But the stay of the Red-coats was short lived. The war of 1812 put a definite stop to their pretensions.

From about 1820 Green Bay City slowly changed its character from a fur-trading station to a manufacturing city. Lumber now instead of fur was sought. Eastern Wisconsin, at that time, had what was thought to be an

inexhaustable supply of pine. In fact, the country drained by the Fox River with its tributaries had, at one time, the richest stand of pine in the world. Besides lumber, land was sought, and in increasing amounts, as the immigrants were of Germanic origin. It is a peculiar fact that the Germanic races, for the main part, always sought land.

When these later immigrants settled in Wisconsin, lumber was a drug

Brown County Court House. From "History of Brown County" by Deborah B. Martin

on the market. Trees prevented the use of the plow, and these settlers came to farm. Timber was regarded as an enemy to be destroyed. Everything was done, wanton waste we now call it, to clear the land. Only the very finest timber found its way to the sawmills.

People now came, not merely to trade and then to move on, but to stay,

to clear land for farms, to build a permanent home for themselves. Already by the year 1820, in several localities south of Green Bay, were to be found colonies settled by Germans, Irish, Hollanders, and Yankees. At Little Chute, Father Van de Broek had established a flourishing colony of Dutch and Indians. We might say, that we owe the second establishment of Catholicity in what is now the diocese of Green Bay, to the sainted founder of Little Chute.

CHAPTER V.

First Purchase of Land and First Settlement at New Franken.

The land about Green Bay already at an early date had been acquired from the Indians by treaty or purchase. The first government survey in what is now Brown and Door County was made in 1834. During the months of July, August and September of 1834, head surveyor A. F. Ellis, assisted by Joshua Hathaway, John Mullet and a Mr. Brink surveyed the land and set the landmarks. The old French survey system, in such places where it had been used to mark metes and bounds, was, of course, respected. Such land as had not already been acquired by individuals was listed for sale at $1.25 per acre with the General Land Office maintained at Green Bay.

The first purchase of land lying about what is now called New Franken, was made in 1845 by a group of German immigrants which came from Taubersretterheim and neighboring villages of Lower Fraconia, Bavaria, Germany. The first group included John Peter Schauer, Michael Burkart, Michael Lang, Valentine Lang, Wendel Sohler, Casper Schoerger, Andrew Schott, Jacob Schauer, and Andrew Schmitt.

Old Lighthouse Tower. Built 1848

These men with their families left their native homes on May 8th, 1845. To Wertheim, the trip was made by wagon. From this city they traveled by river boat down the River Main to Frankfurth, thence down the Rhine River to Rotterdam. From this Dutch seaport, passage was engaged to Havre. Embarking from this harbor, they sailed across the Atlantic to New York in a three-masted schooner. From New York, this group of immigrants sailed

up the Hudson River to Albany, where a route to the west was afforded them by the Erie Canal to Buffalo. A lake vessel carried the party from Buffalo across Lakes Erie and Huron and through the Strait of Mackinac to Green Bay. The final landing was made on June 10, 1845. The entire voyage from Taubersretterheim to Green Bay consumed sixty-three days.

Green Bay in 1856
From "History of Brown County," by Deborah B. Martin

Green Bay City at that time was but a sprawling frontier village. Here the immigrants rented a dwelling which housed the entire group until a permanent home could be found. Daily, for three weeks, trips were made in various directions to discover suitable land. In spite of their diligent search, nothing could be found that satisfied their exacting standards. Since the entire future

depended upon it, the colonists showed good judgment in not making a hasty selection.

By chance, the acquaintance of a Mr. St. Pierre was made. Mr. St. Pierre, besides being the proprietor of a hotel at Green Bay, owned a farm at French Settlement (now Bay Settlement). From him the German immigrants learned that about five miles east of Bay Settlement lay just such land as was sought.

The next day the group, led by Mr. St. Pierre with Charles Brunninger as interpreter, traveled, no doubt on foot, to Bay Settlement, a community then consisting of about sixty Canadian-French families. Among these families shelter was found for the night.

The next morning the prospective settlers, with Mr. St. Pierre and Charles Brunninger at their head, followed the Indian trail to what is now New Franken, the group halted. On examining the soil, they found it satisfactory. It was a clay loam. The locality, moreover, was heavily covered with maples and other hardwood trees. This surely was the right place. Where hardwoods grow, the soil is usually suitable for farming, and, above all, it was such soil they wanted. This place had the further advantage of not being too far from other settlements. Also the land could be acquired by purchase from the government at a fair price. Yes, this land they would buy and thereon they would build their homes.

Back to Green Bay the party returned to file entry at the government Land Office for a claim upon land lying in New Franken. From the records, it appears that John P. Schauer made the first entry on August 2, 1845. His associates made their entries on the same day or soon thereafter. John P. Schauer entered a claim for 320 acres; Michael and Valentine Lang for 240 acres; Michael Burkart for 80 acres; Wendel Sohler for 80 acres; Andrew Schott for 40 acres, and Casper Schoerger for 40 acres—all being influenced in their purchases by the size of their purse or plans for the future.

The following is an exact copy of the certificate of entry made for the first laim on New Franken land.

No. 3725. LAND OFFICE, at GREEN BAY,

August 2nd, 1845, A. D.

IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED, that, in pursuance of the Law, (John) Peter Schauer, Brown County, Wisconsin Territory, on this day purchased of the Register of this office, the LOT of SOUTH WEST QUARTER of SECTION TWENTY TWO and the SOUTH EAST QUARTER of SECTION No. TWENTY ONE in TOWNSHIP No. TWENTY FOUR of RANGE No. TWENTY TWO EAST containing THREE HUNDRED TWENTY ACRES, at the rate of ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE cents, per acre, amounting to FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS and no cents, for which the said (John) Peter Schauer shall be entitled to receive a Patent for the lot above described.

(Signed) John S. Homer, Register.

The official patent issued to John Peter Schauer reads:—

Certificate 265
No. 3725 THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To all to whom these Presents shall come,
Greeting:

WHEREAS (John) Peter Schauer, of Brown County, Wisconsin Territory has deposited in the GENERAL LAND OFFICE of the United States, a Certificate of the REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE at Green Bay whereby it appears that full payment has been made by the said (John) Peter Schauer according to the provisions of the Act of Congress of the 24th of April, 1820, entitled "An Act making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands", for the South West quarter of Section twenty two, and the South East quarter of Section twenty one, in Township twenty four of Range twenty two East, in the District of Lands subject to sale at Green Bay, Wisconsin Territory, containing three hundred and twenty acres, according to the official plat of the survey of the said Lands, returned to the General Land Office by the SURVEYOR GENERAL, which said tract has been purchased by the said (John) Peter Schauer.

NOW KNOW YE, that the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in consideration of the Premises, and in conformity with the several acts of Congress, in such case made and provided, HAVE GIVEN AND GRANTED, and by these presents DO GIVE AND GRANT, unto the said (John) Peter Schauer and to his heirs, the said tract above described: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the same, together with all the rights, privileges, immunities and appurtenances of whatsoever nature, thereunto belonging, unto the said (John) Peter Schauer and to his heirs and assigns forever.

IN Testimony whereof, I, James K. Polk, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, have caused these Letters to be made PATENT, and the SEAL of the GENERAL LAND OFFICE to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the CITY OF WASHINGTON, the tenth day of May, in the Year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty eight and of the INDEPENDENCE OF THE UNITED STATES the Seventy Second.

BY THE PRESIDENT: James K. Polk
By J. K. Stephens, ast. Sec'y.
S. H. Laughlin RECORDER of the General Land Office.

(The above transcript was obtained from the General Land Office, Washington, D. C., through the courtesy of Joseph M. LeMense.)

Actual Settlement

Upon taking possession of their land, the settlers found a log house 16x16 feet roofed over with bark. This shanty had been built by people of Bay Settlement to serve as a temporary dwelling and store house during the maple sugar season. Since this shanty stood on John P. Schauer's land, he immediately moved his family and possessions into it. Michael Burkart, Michael and Valentine Lang and Casper Schoerger were their guests until these men had erected houses for themselves.

What sawed lumber the new settlers needed was procured from a sawmill

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situated about a mile east of Green Bay on East River. From this mill, 6000 feet of lumber was purchased. To transport this building material to the Bay Shore at Bay Settlement, a small sail boat was engaged for $1.25 per day from a Mr. Arent. From the landing place the lumber was hauled to New Franken by a yoke of oxen.

In September of the year 1846, the number of settlers was increased by the immigration of George Schauer, Melchior Schauer, Martin Heim and Nicholas Holzapfel. These men, no doubt, were induced to leave the old home for a new by the sanguine letters of the first settlers. These men came, as did the first settlers, from Lower Franconia. Two years later, in 1848, a third group arrived. Among these were Peter and Gerhard Schaut, Christoph and Henry Simons (From Prussia), Anton Goetzman, Sebastian Gehring, and Lawrence Wolfert (from various parts of Germany).

Having built their houses, the settlers began to clear land. Huge maples were felled,—hauled into piles and burned. A yoke of oxen which John Schauer bought from John Campbell (of Scotch descent) aided the settlers in this work. Back-breaking work it was to clear the land; but by persistent effort, bit by bit, the forest was pushed back and the land cleared of stumps. By the following spiring, John Schauer had seven and one half acres ready for planting. The others, no doubt, had made similar clearings.

That the soil was exceptionally productive can be seen from the first yields. Two acres of his seven, John Schauer planted to corn, which yielded 175 bushels; from 2 bushels of spring wheat seed, he harvested 64 bushels; a seeding of 2½ bushels of oats, he threshed 98 bushels; 550 bushels of potatoes were dug from a planting of 23 bushels. Besides this, 38 bushels of buckwheat were harvested. The family was at least well provided with food for the coming winter.

But it was not sufficient to raise food stuffs merely for home consumption. Certain commodities had to be purchased, but how could they be acquired without money? What cash the settlers brought along from Germany had, no doubt, all or nearly all been spent for sea passage, hotel bills, food, clothing, land and the necessary tools. No wonder then, that though muscles ached and backs were sore from working all day, the evenings were spent in the further labor of splitting shingles. A market was had for these in Green Bay where they sold for from $1.00 to $1.50 per thousand. The drive to Green Bay with a load of from five to six thousand shingles could not be made in less than eight hours.

But this hardship had to be endured. The farmers could not expect to obtain much cash for their crops, because not enough land had yet been cleared. Even though land could have been cleared more rapidily, the acreage planted was limited by the primitive farm tools then in use. One favorable circumstance was that up to the year 1857 prices for farm produce were exceptionally good. In 1855 wheat sold for $2.25 per bushel, barley, for $1.65; oats, for .65 cents and potatoes, for $1.00 per bushel. Hay delivered

at Kewaunee brought the seller $30.00 a ton. The years 1857-1860 were lean years for the farmer, not that crops failed, but rather that they were too large. A bushel of wheat brought only .40 cents; oats .15 cents; a pound of pork .03 cents. With the out-break of the Civil War, prices, for the farmers, took a turn for the better.

Up to the year 1850, the place of New Franken was variously known as the Bavarian Settlement or the Deutch Settlement. Later on, because most of the people came from Franconia, the settlement was called New Franconia or New Franken. By 1850 this settlement numbered twenty families.

A letter written by John Schauer to a sister and brother in Germany, which, although not dated, but from the contents, can be assigned to no later date than 1848, states: "Next spring, a canal will be constructed to combine the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers (Portage Canal). By this means, a waterway will be established from New York into the central part of the Great American Continent. I advise those of my countrymen who contemplate emigrating to northwestern America, to land not at Milwaukee, but at Green Bay, because from the latter city quicker and easier access can be had to desirable farm lands. (The Portage Canal was built in the summer of 1849).

The Old Stone Wind-mill.

About three miles west of New Franken, along the Ridge Road, there could be seen for many years an old stone wind-mill, which was in operation as early as 1844. This mill is mentioned by the Highway Commissioners of the Town of Green Bay, at a meeting held August 13, 1844, in giving a description of a new public highway.

The mill was erected to serve as a grist-mill for the surrounding settlers.

The Stone Wind-Mill
From "Old Green Bay" by Deborah B. Martin and Sophie Beaumont

It, however, proved a failure, for its location was too low to have enough power for operation, except when the wind blew from the bay. Consequently, it happened very frequently that a poor settler, coming a great distance with a sack of wheat on his shoulders, had to retrace his weary steps with the wheat unground.

As the mill was equipped only for grinding the wheat, it did not separate the bran and middling from the flour. When the wind was favorable, it could grind about ten bushels a day.

Of the year 1851, the only record available is a letter dated Oct. 21, 1851, which Michael Burkart sent to a brother-in-law living in Germany. Among other things he wrote: "I am at present occupied with many official duties, I am post-master, notary public, (town clerk,) justice of the peace, school-master and farmer. Last fall the governor of Wisconsin (Governor Doty) appointed me with two other men to designate school localities in two counties and to appraise these school lands. For this work I receive a stipend of $2.50 per day."

This shows that the early settlers of New Franken were men of broad culture and sound principle, and that our country was blessed in having men of this type for her pioneers and the builders of her civilization.

Mexican War

The settlers had hardly built their log houses and made a small clearing when our country declared war on Mexico. Although the community itself did not send a soldier to serve under the flag, a Mexican War veteran later on settled in New Franken. This soldier was Valentine Buegel. Valentine Buegel was born in Switzerland in 1810. He served as a Swiss Papel Guard during the pontificate of Pope Gregory XVI. Having served for five years in this capacity, he emigrated to America, enlisted with the Federal troops and fought in the Mexican War. To reward his services, the government granted Valentine Buegel a military warrant for 160 acres of land with the privilege of choosing the location. Mr. Buegel came to New Franken and selected two 80-acre lots in the town of Green Bay. One of the lots lay in section 10. It is now the homestead of Joseph Bourgingnon. On the other 80-acre lot, situated in section 15, Mr. Buegel built his home. This latter lot is now owned by the Peters Brothers. Valentine Buegel died in 1878 and was buried in St. Kilian Cemetery.

Added Hardships

One is inclined to think that the hardship incidental to settlement in a strange land that is yet in the building, would be a burden heavy enough for the shoulders of the settlers and that they would be spared added hardships; but such was not the case with our settlers.

We read that in the year 1850 a sad accident occurred in the home of Michael Burkart. The clothes of his little six year old daughter Gertrude,

caught fire and charred the body so badly that the poor girl died after three weeks of intense pain.

Another event that brought grief to the hearts of the already heavily burdened people was the death, in September 1855, of the three Burkart brothers, which was caused by Asiatic Cholera. Joseph had given hospitality to a family newly arrived from Belgium. This family included, besides the father, mother and a hired man, four children—two, six, eight and ten years old respectively. After the strange family had been with the Burkarts four days, the wife developed cholera, dying the same night. The next day her husband died. Joseph Burkart fell sick with the dread desease the afternoon of the funeral. The following day, Sept. 12th, his body also lay cold in death. The next afternoon, while the body of Joseph was being lowered into its grave, Michael followed his brother. John Burkart coming from Michael's funeral on the 14th of Sept., also died (it is said, from a broken heart). Weighed down with grief and weakened by the ravages of the disease, the wife of Joseph Burkart died during the last part of that fateful September.

We are happy to record that these brave souls did not depart this life without the consolations of the Church. Father Minderer who was pastor of Old St. Mary's at Green Bay administered the Last Sacraments to the cholera victims and also gave them Christian burial. One wonders indeed, at the fortitude of the settlers. Men of lesser worth, would surely have surrendered in this unrelenting battle with life.

That these settlers, though but a few years in a new land, were well thought of and respected, we see from an account appearing in the "Green Bay Advocate" on the occasion of this sad event.

"The most remarkable fatality in this vicinity which it has been our lot to record has occured during the past week at the German Settlement of New Franken about nine miles northeast of this place, by which the three Burkart brothers, Joseph, Michael and John have been suddenly cut off. Of Michael Burkart we feel it a privilege to say a few words. We have known him for some nine years and learned to respect and esteem him for his manly qualities. He was a highly educated man, with a mind above mediocrity and a disposition most generous and gallant, unflinching and warm in his friendship, reliable and sound in all business, political and social relations In the last democratic convention for this assembly district, Mr. Burkart was nominated for the legislature. He accepted it only after much persuasion. A statement of this kind might have been doubted during an election campaign, but it will not now that he is gone."

New Franken Sawmill

The clearings surrounding the log houses of the settlers were growing larger and larger. However, most of the land was still covered with standing timber. Occasionally a broad belt of gigantic white pines raised their dark

green crowns above the smaller hardwood. Sufficient land had now been cleared for immediate use and the trees no longer had to be disposed of by burning. Land was now cleared according as a market could be found for the timber. If only a sawmill were near at hand! To help the matter, in 1856, Melchoir and Lawrence Schauer, sons of John P. Schauer, with Casper Schauer, son of Melchoir Schauer, Sr., built a sawmill on what is now the site of Kilian Schauer's home. The building and equipment cost $4500.00. By July 26th of the same year, the mill, having a capacity of 1000 board feet per hour, was ready for operation. The presence of this sawmill gave the nearby farmers a chance to market their timber.

This sawmill changed hands at different times and was finally converted into a gristmill as the timber market declined Destroyed by fire about 1873, it was rebuilt only to be razed by fire a second time.

New Franken Post Office

Already at an early date New Franken enjoyed the luxury of mail service. It is recalled that Jacob and George Schauer, two brothers, were the first mail carriers for New Franken and vicinity. In their travels to and from Green Bay they followed the Green Bay-New Franken Indian trail. In summer the trip was made afoot; in winter, with horse and sled. Mail was carried, at first, only weekly; later, when a stage route was established which then carried the mails, delivery was made twice a week.

In a letter dated Oct. 21, 1851, Michael Burkart wrote to relatives that he was the village postmaster. From what we have gathered, it appears that Mr. Burkart was the first postmaster of New Franken. His home, which stood a short distance east of the present Peter Liebergen home, served as postoffice. After Michael Burkart's death in 1855, Melchior Schauer, Sr., succeeded him to that government position. Mr. Schauer likewise distributed the mails at his home, which now is the home of Casper Schauer. Mr. Schauer continued in that office until 1861. During this year the Republican party came into power with the result that many changes were made in government appointments. President Lincoln awarded the postmastership of New Franken to Joseph Pellegrin, because the latter had been an adherent of the president's party. Mr. Pelligrin lived in the former Michael Burkart home; therefore the postoffice was again transferred to its original position.

John Lietham succeeded Mr. Pelligrin. Mr. Lietham had purchased the Schauer sawmill and general store and, therefore, kept mails in this store. Willard Lamb received the office in (about) 1866. He managed the post-office in his store which served the community settled about his sawmill located on the place now owned by Math. Burkart, Sr. When the fires of 1871 destroyed the sawmill and adjacent buildings together with the standing timber, Mr. Lamb resigned and Melchior Schauer, Jr., was appointed to succeed him in office. Mr. Schauer conducted a general store in what is now called the Upper Village of New Franken, and the mails were

distributed at this place. The present postmaster, Albert Greiling, was appointed in 1903. Since that time the New Franken postoffice has been located in his general store, in the Lower Village of New Franken.

Civil War Period.

By 1861 the New Franken settlement had fairly acclimated themselves to the new conditions. The immigrants had learned the language and customs of the country; had established homes, and also a church and school. Then came the Civil War, and President Lincoln issued his call to arms against the seceding States. Later on came the drafts by lot. The people about the New Franken settlement were violently opposed to the war and showed their opposition in no uncertain terms. It is to the credit of the New Franken people that they did not take part in these demonstrations. In fact, threats to burn their homes and barns were made against the Bavarian Settlement. It is probable that some of the men were intimidated by these threats and, for that reason, did not enlist. Also, in the interest of truth we must confess that about ten men who were drafted bought substitutes, paying, in some cases, as much as $1000.00 for a substitute. However, in extenuation of their conduct, we must add that it was a privilege accorded all by the government, and that many elsewhere also availed themselves of this concession.

But the New Franken Settlement sent to the Union forces four men—namely, John Schaut, Conrad Karcher, Louis Schauer, and John Simons. John Schaut, a volunteer, soon after reaching the South, fell a victim to yellow fever and died. His remains were buried, not in St. Kilian Cemetery as some think, but they lie buried in an unknown southern war burial ground. The $100.00 paid to his father, John Peter Schaut, by the government was donated by him to St. Kilian's Church. By good fortune the other three soldiers returned safe.

The Big Fire of 1871.

In the year 1871, northeastern Wisconsin was visited by the scourge of all heavily-wooded country—fire. Hardly any snow had fallen during the winter of 1870-71; and, during the spring and summer, little rain fell. The land was parched, and the trees, though green, would quickly ignite. The air was hazy with the smoke of fires that were burning west of Green Bay. East of the Fox River and up Green Bay, fire started in different places and raged incessantly for two months. It burned its way westward of Green Bay approximately fifty miles, towards the north about seventy miles and laid waste a large territory on the peninsula.

Until the 8th of October, the settlers had been more or less successful in saving their buildings, cattle and crops, although they suffered heavily by the burning of their fences, bridges and corduroy roads. During the night of October 8th, a wind blowing from the southwest and approaching in velocity a tornado, spread the raging conflagration. There was now no possibility of

checking it. Fires that started in the town of Morrison, swept through the towns of Glenmore, Rockland, DePere, Bellevue, Preble, Eaton, Humbolt, and Green Bay. A strip of land sixty miles long and from six to seventeen miles wide was completely laid waste.

The fire raged in the eastern part of New Franken for a week. The settlers fought desperately to save what they could of their property. Since the fire had burned its way so near the church, Father Welbes, the pastor, rang the church bell. Soon a large group of men, women and children gathered and, by forming a bucket brigade and removing all combustible material from around the church building, saved the same.

The blessed rain which the settlers had hoped and prayed for so long, finally came. Fires were checked and gradually extinguished. But it was a sad sight that now greeted the eye. In place of green forests and fields, all was covered with ashes and the charred boles of fallen trees. At New Franken, the George W. Watson and Willard Lamb sawmill located on the present Math. Burkart, Sr., farm was burned. With the mill were destroyed a general store and about thirty houses, the homes of employees.

Other settlements that were destroyed were Walhein, Robinsonville, Harris' Pier, Thyry Daems, and Dykesville. In the town of Humboldt thirty-nine buildings were burned; in the town of Green Bay, sixty-eight; hardly a building that stood in the path of the flames was saved. Besides the loss of buildings, the farmers suffered heavily in the destruction of their cattle, crops, farm implements and household goods. It is estimated that the fire caused a destruction of property in this locality valued at $2,000,000.00.

Roads.

The first highways were Indian trails. Because these followed the highlands, they were passable at all times of the year. But the trails soon had to be discontinued; they were not made to serve the white man's need. The trails were too narrow and circuitous. When teams began to be used, new roads were built, in part, no doubt, by private initiative. To offer a good road bed, logs were laid side by side where the ground was soggy to form a corduroy road. These roads, though rough, were solid. To ride without a jolt in those days was a luxury undreamed of. The driver usually preferred to walk.

The Green Bay-New Franken highway, surveyed by H. C. Green, was declared a public highway in 1851 by the board of supervisors on which were Thomas Green, John P. Schauer, and James Callaphan. Since this road lay too far to the north of the survey, a re-survey was taken by J. V. Suydem, June 2, 1877. Because, however, of the great expense to the town that a relocation of the road would entail, Suydem suggested that no change be made. His suggestion was followed by the town officers. The road surveyed in 1851 beginning at Cedar Creek Mill, follows an east and north turning course until it runs "dead" two and a half miles east of New Franken. This road

was made part of the State Trunk Highway in 1918. It was surfaced with concrete in 1922-23 and was given the number "54." What a change from the old trails and corduroy roads! While formerly the trip to Green Bay from New Franken consumed eight hours, the distance can now be covered in a fraction of an hour. The Green Bay and Western Railroad was opened for traffic in 1892.

Upper Village.

The Upper Village, situated at the corner of S. T. H. 54 and the Church Road, had its origin in the erection of the Schauer Sawmill in 1856. This mill was sold to John Leitham; about 1863 he added a general store. Gradually other places of business were opened, such as a blacksmith shop and a hotel. In 1902 John Burkart, the village blacksmith, purchased his shop from Lawrence M. Schauer. Edward Smith opened a wholesale and retail meat market in 1911. The general store of Melchoir Schauer was purchased by Edward Schumacher in 1918. Joseph Paul, the proprietor of the New Franken Hotel, began business here in 1920. This village has not materially increased since its early days.

Lower Village.

The Lower Village of New Franken owes its origin to the construction of the Green Bay and Western R. R. The depot of the railroad was the first building erected. Access to it for a time was possible only by a narrow lane. Mr. A. L. Greiling, a school-teacher at the time, recognized the possibilities of the place and without delay purchased from the railroad company five acres of land lying near the depot. Mr. Greiling then began a spirited agitation for a highway to the depot. His efforts were successful for in 1899, a road was constructed to the depot from the north, and in 1900, the road was continued south to connect with Humbolt and the adjacent farming community.

During the summer of 1900, Mr. Greiling erected a large store and elevator. In 1901, he organized a creamery called the New Century Co-operative Creamery Company. From this time on, the Lower Village made sure and steady progress. One business enterprise after another was ventured upon with success. In 1903 John J. Basten also began business by erecting a general store and elevator. The soft drink parlor conducted by Julius Vandenack was erected by his father, August, in 1903. August Jandrain opened a meat market in 1909. In 1911 Mr. Greiling organized the New Franken State Bank capitalized at $12000,00. In 1912 the New Franken

New Franken in 1902

Telephone Company, capitalized at $10,000.00 was organized. During the same year John J. Basten and August Schauer established a second creamery known as the New Franken Creamery Company. The village horseshoer, George Pivonka, began business at New Franken in 1912. Bernard Heim, in 1924, bought his brother Fred's harness shop and shoe store. The Vandrisse Auto Company began business in July of 1921; the New Franken Oil Company in 1924. New Franken has now grown to be a progressive and prosperous country village.

That the farming industry of New Franken is very flourishing can be seen from the figures submitted by the two New Franken Creameries. During the years 1915-25 these creameries paid out to their patrons $1,737,141.00.

Although dairying is the chief industry of the New Franken farmer, grain, sugar beets, corn, pork, and beef also are marketed by him in considerable quantities. All in all, the judgment of the pioneers, as regards the high quality of the soil is fully sustained by results. The broad, level expanse of neatly fenced fields with their well-kept, fine farm buildings prove that New Franken can boast of farms and farmers the equal of any in the state.

World War.

The New Franken Parish did its part nobly during the World War. The parish mustered fifteen young men for the service. They are:

Navy

Erwin Basten	William Basten
Fred Smith	Killian Kollross
Peter Heim	George Simons

Army

Fred Basten	Nicholas Kollross
Wendel Brunner	Henry Peters
Harry Menne	George Rueckel
Walter Menne	Mathias Vandenhoven
Harry Becker	

The parish, in other regards gave proof of splendid patriotic spirit. It invested $34,000.00 in Liberty Bonds and $2,400.00 in Savings Stamps. It also donated to the Knights of Columbus and other war activities, $400.00; to the Red Cross, $425.00, and to the Junior Red Cross, $15.00. The parish itself held two meetings to aid in the prosecution of home war activities. The Rev. Pastor delivered fifteen patriotic addresses. Twenty members of the congregation did sewing, as did also seventy school children. Ten of the parishioners were members on War Work Committees. The people of St. Kilian Parish in general gave proof of a sterling loyalty to their country in this time of trouble.

PART II

New Franken School

The early settlers were very fortunate in coming from a country where the people were greatly devoted to education. In fact, that country enjoys the unique distinction of having the lowest illiteracy percentage. This enviable position is due to almost a century of persistent propaganda for education. The pioneers themselves were educated men, and, immediately upon the completion of their homes, took the necessary steps to insure for their children such an amount of school training as the conditions would warrant.

The following pages will show that the pioneers were very human. But in this matter we shall let the reader form his own judgment.

Father Rehrl, New Franken's pioneer missionary pastor, no doubt, as much as time permitted, taught catechism to the children. The parish was favored in having Michael Burkart and Christoph Simons with them who supplied such instruction as Father Rehrl found impossible to impart.

However, public action to establish a school was not begun until June 23, 1849. We are fortunate in having before us all records of early school transactions. We are not stating tradition, but are transcribing from the official book of minutes.

On June 23, 1849, District No. 4 was set off by the Superintendent of Common Schools, Joel J. Fiske. That district was made to include all of township No. 24, N. R. 22 E., except sections 5, 6, 7, 8; which formed part District No. 3.

By order of the Town (County) Superintendent of Common Schools, on June 30, 1849, at three most public places, a notice was posted of an organization meeting of District No. 4, to be held July 9, 1849, at ten o'clock, at the home of Joseph Burkart.

The meeting was held at the time and place announced. Through a motion made by J. Burkart, Valentine Lang was chosen chairman and J. M. Burkart secretary of the meeting. After this election of officers was in order. Valentine Lang, having six votes out of ten, was chosen director; Melchior Schauer received five votes for treasurer; J. M. Burkart received five votes for clerk. These men were thus elected to their respective offices. Regarding other matters the meeting could not agree, and the questions discussed were tabled until the next meeting.

The second, but first regular meeting, was held on Monday, September 24, 1849, 2 P. M., notice of which had been posted at four public places September 18, 1849.

Valentine Lang and J. M. Burkart presided at this meeting as director and secretary respectively. Mr. Burkart next explained the purpose of the

meeting and insisted that the education of their children was of paramount importance.

The assembly now discussed the building of a school house. John P. Schauer offered his old house for this purpose (this house must have been the log shanty which the Schauer Family found built on their land as stated in preceding pages.)

The meeting was attended by eighteen voters who elected Anton Goetzmann director, Joseph Burkart treasurer and J. M. Burkart clerk. As the time was taken up by long discussions, it was found necessary to adjourn the meeting to 5 o'clock October 1, 1849.

At the meeting on October 1, which was held in the abandoned Schauer house, the elected officers signified by written agreement their acceptance of the office. The treasurer, Joseph Burkart, tendered his bond for $200.00, Michael Burkart being his surety. The bondsman offered, in place of cash, forty acres of sec. 21, E. 1/4 of N. W. 1/4.

At this meeting it was resolved:

I. That the school officers provide for the purchase of a stove and the inner arrangement of the school house;

II. That the clerk notify the parents who have children attending school, that they provide the school with stove wood;

III. That, for the purchase of a stove with pipes, and lumber for the manufacture of desks and blackboards, a levy of $30.00 be made on taxable property of the district according to the valuation on assessment roll:

IV. That for the teacher's salary a tax of four shillings per eighty acres be raised, irrespective of the assessment valuation;

V. That the school officers fix the rent to be paid for the use of the house;

VI. That the officers sign the minutes.

The school officers, however, did nothing in regard to school matters. In consequence of this, Michael Lang, Andrew Schott, Casper Schoerger and Joseph Burkart signed a petition, dated April 3, 1850, which was sent to the clerk. The purpose of this petition was to have arrangements made to conduct school for three months, so that the district could draw the allotted school money.

After public notice, a special school meeting was called, April 13, 1850, to vote on the building of a school house or the renting of a suitable building. Both propositions were voted against. Mr. Schauer's offer of his house was "coldly" declined, even though he offered to donate the rent allowed by the school officers, for church purposes. Meeting adjourned.

After the meeting Mr. John P. Schauer addressed a public letter to the school clerk, again stating the offer he had made to the district. To help a good cause, Mr. Schauer writes, he now offered his building, gratis, so that the district would not lose their allotted school money. However, since he donated the building for a three months' summer school, he would hold

SEATTLE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

the district liable for any damages that might be done to the building during the school term.

The school board refused to act on Mr. Schauer's offer, fearing that they would exceed their powers. Whereupon a petition was circulated among the voters of the district by the school officers. The paper had fourteen signers all of whom favored the conducting of a school that summer at the Schauer property.

On June 24, 1850, John (Michael) Burkart, a qualified teacher, opened the school. In a report of the school clerk dated September 1, 1849, we read that school was held in a "rented house without pay". Twenty-one children attended. However, according to the census, there were in the district twenty-five boys and thirty-two girls between the ages of four and twenty years. June 24, 1850, Michael Burkart opened a three months' summer school, which was attended by the following pupils:

Frederick Burkart	age 13	Philomena Burkart	age 10
Theodore Schauer	age 13	Barbara Burkart	age 8
Michael Heim	age 10	Anna Burkart	age 8
Melchior Burkart	age 10	Magdeline Burkart	age 10
Michael Burkart	age 7	Josephine Burkart	age 9
Melchior Burkart	age 7	Frances Schoerger	age 7
Casper Schoerger	age 11	Ottilia Schauer	age 13
Louis Schauer	age 7	Catherine Simons	age 14
Frances Simons	age 9	Elizabeth Simons	age 11
Marie Simons	age 11	Catherine Weber	age 10
Catherine Burkart	age 12		

Mr. Burkart received a salary of $12.00 per month. The district received $118.28 for school purposes. The books used were Webster's Spelling Book, Bronen's Grammer, Davie's Arithmetic and Morse's Geography.

The next school meeting was held on September 28, 1850, at the home of the Clerk, J. M. Burkart. Christian Benz presided at the meeting and J. M. Burkart acted as secretary. The clerk then read the following report.

School money allowed	$118.28
Deducted for delinquent tax	12.90½
Total received	$105.37½
Teacher's salary	$ 36.00
To treasurer for two walks to Green Bay to receive school money	1.25
To clerk for paper	.12½
Total expenses	$ 37.37½
Balance	$ 68.00

The voters of sections 30, 31 and 32 who lived beyond the "Big Prairie" complained that they had received notice of the meeting too late, therefore, not all voters were present. For this reason, they said they would oppose all resolutions, and asked to have another meeting called; also, that because of the roundabout way, their children could not attend the school.

Since the voters of these sections always blocked all resolutions, the assembly resolved that the inhabitants of these sections should hold a meeting at their place and present to the district a protocol signifying their intention of separating from or remaining with District No. 4; further, that this protocol be submitted by October 18, of that year, to the school board; that the present school officers remain in office until October 19, 1850, when another meeting would be held.

After due notice, meeting was called to order on October 19, 1850. School officers elected were: Frank Herman, director; Christian Barth, treasurer; and John P. Schauer, clerk.

At this meeting it was resolved that a school house be built and that one half acre of land be obtained from Mr. Campbell, who owned the east half of northeast quarter of section No. 21, free or purchased for $2.50, this land to be taken from the S. W. corner of his farm. Should this be impossible, the place offered by John Michael Burkart should then be used and a separate contract for this land drawn up later.

The assembly further resolved: that a school house 18x20 feet be built; that different carpenters submit prices so that the proper tax could be levied; that the choice of the teacher to be hired, be submitted to the will of the people.

The former treasurer then handed over to Christian Barth, the new treasurer, sixty dollars in gold and eight dollars in silver

A special meeting was called by the clerk, Mr. Schauer, for 2 o'clock of February 15, 1851. At this meeting John Findeisen presided as chairman and Mr. Schauer as secretary. It was resolved:

I. That a school be built on Joseph Burkart's land, but that a special vote be taken on it;

II. That the contract for the school be auctioned off to two carpenters (the first on the building proper called for the laying of a floor, this to be merely fitted, and double, the upper boards to be planed but not to be nailed until the wood should be dry; three windows, glazed with 8″x10″ pane, a paneled door and the closing of the gable ends. This work was to be finished by May 1, 1851. Jacob Landwehr received the contract for $17.00, the conditions being that he furnish the nails, glass, etc., but the district the lumber. The second contractor was to furnish four writing tables each measuring 2½ x 6 feet; eight 6-foot benches and one blackboard; the contractor to furnish all lumber and to have the work finished when school commenced. Melchior Schauer Sr. was the successful bidder at $24.00;

III. That $160.00 be levied on taxable property. Tax payers may, however, work out this assessment at .75 cents per day for eight hour day;

IV. That contractors be paid when work is accepted;

V. That Joseph Burkart appoint the workmen.

The log part of the school was evidently to be built by the members of the district, since the contracted work took account only of the better carpenter work.

At this meeting, it was finally decided to build the school on the church property. For this reason, seventeen taxpayers addressed an open letter, dated February 22, 1851, to the school officers stating that they rejected the resolutions of February 15. They demanded:

I. That public land be used on which to build the school;
II. That in voting for or against building, the vote was a tie;
III. That the church land was private land.

The voters of district No. 4 must have enjoyed school meetings. The reason may have been that they keenly relished the excitement furnished. At any rate, a special meeting was called for March 4, 1851, to settle unfinished business. Henry Jonas presided, and the clerk acted as secretary. Michael Burkart proposed several resolutions which, however, were rejected. Mr. Herman then explained that many were now present who were opposed to the building of a school. Upon voting, it was found that those present were unanimous in the rejection of the idea of building a school house. The meeting was adjourned with the promise to uphold the laws and their resolutions.

After due notice, another special meeting was convoked May 3, 1851. Mr. Herman was chairman and the school clerk acted as secretary. On debating the question of renting a building for school purposes, it was found that no such building was available. Michael Burkart then proposed that an assessment of 12½ cents per eighty acres be levied, which he thought would purchase sufficient lumber for a new school building. A committee, composed of six or eight men, was to see to it that the other things needed would be provided for. Many being absent, the officers accepted the proposals only tentatively, intending first to sound out the absent voters on this knotted problem.

After further discussion, it was determined that an assessment of a shilling per eighty acres would not after all furnish enough money.

Furthermore, Anton Goetzman declared, since this was a special meeting and more than half of the members of the school district were absent, this assembly could not legally decide the matter of building.

School Master Burkart now offered to roof the school, finish gables, put in windows, make doors and lay the floor, if the school board would furnish the window frames with glass. Further, should the building not be finished

by 1st of June, it was decided that school should be taught in another building. The meeting adjourned.

But that was too simple a way of deciding such a difficult problem. Only long deliberation could settle the matter to the satisfaction of everybody. School was taught however, for on June 13, 1851, the school board, on the recommendation of Morgan Martin, school superintendent, engaged, subject to the approval of the voters, James Everz. This teacher had taught school twenty-two years in the southern states, and for two years in Bebaur (De Pere) and Dokruetz (Duck Creek). To prove his ability the teacher passed an examination before the superintendent. Mr. Everz was engaged for three months at $20.00 per month. Apparently all accepted this man for their teacher, for nobody voiced any opposition on June 14th, the day set aside on which to make formal protest. As no suitable house or room could be found, either for rent or gratis, the St. Kilian Congregation permitted school to be conducted in their church.

At the regular school meeting held September 29, 1851, Michael Burkart presided, and the clerk, Mr. Schauer acted as secretary.

I. At first it was resolved that no school should be built, (thirteen votes against eight), after much discussion a majority decided that a school be built.

II. Regarding the location, seventeen favored the church grounds, and five the places proposed at a former meeting (Campbell's and Burkart's.)

The minority now declared that they would separate from the district and form their own district, which they could legally do by appearing before the Superior Board. Thereupon this body of men left the meeting.

George and Jacob Schauer announced their intention of remaining with District No. 4, even though their farms lay in the district to be newly formed. The remaining men now came to the conclusion that they were too few to build a school of their own, therefore, school should be continued in the church. The school term should again be for a period of three months.

At this meeting Jacob Schauer was elected director; Conrad Lotter, treasurer; and Christoph Simons, clerk.

The new board engaged James Everz for the coming term at a salary of $18.00 per month for the months of October, November, and December of that year.

When this school term had expired, seventeen members of the district petitioned the clerk to rehire Mr. Everz for another three months. Upon the clerk's refusal to do so, the seventeen voters signed a demand whereby the clerk was ordered to hire the said teacher within twenty-four hours. This demand, addressed to the clerk, rebuked the latter's treatment of a committee that had called upon him with the first petition. In this demand, the district officers, Conrad Lotter and Jacob Schauer, were asked to rehire the teacher. In case Mr. Simons would refuse, legal steps were to be taken.

Mr. Simons did actually refuse, whereupon the director and the treasurer hired the teacher on January 15, 1952.

The matter was now brought to the attention of Mr. Doty, the school inspector. Mr. Doty required an explanation of the facts from the school clerk. Mr. Simons then wrote to the inspector that the school board together with some voters tried to coerce him to engage a certain teacher but that he refused for the following reasons:

I. That the moral character of the teacher in question, had a bad influence on the pupils, in consequence of which many parents refused to send their children; that during the last quarter, only six or eight children attended school;

II. That two of the signers were not members of this district and that ten of the others had no children going to school. Moreover, thirty voters had neither seen nor signed the demand, and these were the very ones who refused to send their children to school and were opposed to the hiring of the said teacher;

III. That the treasury was empty; that the director and treasurer hired the teacher in spite of his protests; that school was being conducted, and asked who was to pay the teacher.

The matter was referred to the State Superintendent, Azel P. Ladd who, on May 13, 1852, replied that under the circumstances, stated above the school was virtually a private school, and that the teacher who had been hired by private individuals, must also be paid by them. Mr. Simons' action was thereby shown to be legal.

However, in a report filed September 15, 1852, we find that James Evers continued to teach school as before (in the church).

The regular school meeting was held September 28, 1852. From this meeting Mr. Simons absented himself but sent written notice so that the meeting would be legal. The financial report was read and accepted. The action of the clerk was declared to be malfeasane in office (in spite of the superintendent's judgment otherwise).

Casper Hoffman was elected director; Sebastian Landwehr, treasurer, and Melchior Schauer, clerk. The time and period of school was left to the judgment of the board. The question of building a school was voted down.

It was decided to continue the use of the church for school purposes.

On May 1, 1853, the school board engaged J. Michael Burkart, a qualified teacher, to conduct school in St. Kilian Church. School was to begin May 1st and continue for three months. However, it was to be taught only three hours a day, and the teacher was to receive $10.00 per month.

The regular school meeting was held September 26, 1853, in the home of Melchior Schauer, the clerk. The financial report was read and accepted. Sebastian Landwehr stated that he had bought a pretty picture from the school inspector, Mr. Lenzle, for $4.00. The bill for the picture was allowed. Joseph Theisen was elected director; Sebastian Landwehr, treasurer; and Jacob

Schauer, clerk. The question of prolonging the school period was voted down. The question of a winter school was left to the decision of the board.

On May 13, 1854, J. Michael Burkart was again engaged to teach the school, six hours per day, twenty-two days per month, for five months at a salary of $18.00 per month. Of the one hundred and thirteen children in the district only thirty-one attended, and these missed four hundred and sixteen and one half days. School, however, was not continued for the five proposed months but only as long as the $63.00 in the treasury lasted. The clerk complained that the school money was illegally withheld as outstanding delinquent tax.

The members of the district No. 4 finally decided to build a school. The old differences were apparently forgotten. We note also that from September 25, 1854, the district was called No. 5. At this meeting were elected, *viva voce*: Anton Goetzmann, director; Andrew Schmitt, treasurer; and Wendel Sohler, clerk. The assembly decided that the school should be built on J. Mihcael Burkart's land, the deed to be drawn up and recorded according to law. To build the school $70.00 were raised by additional taxes.

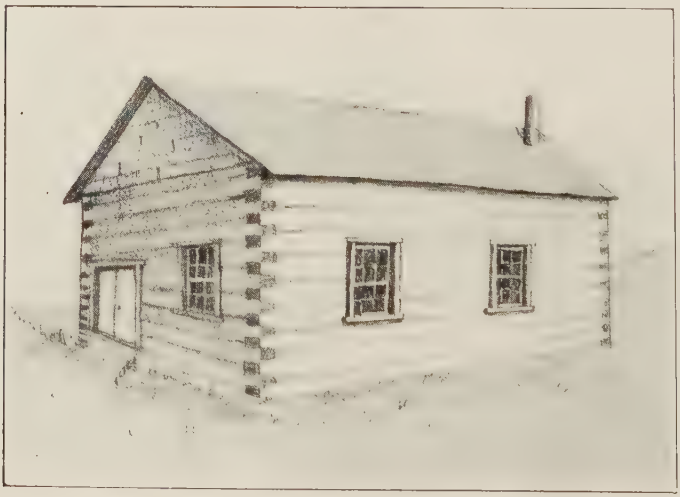
It was resolved:

I. That, in 1855 the annual school meeting be held on the last Monday of September, at 2 P. M.;

II. That the building be finished by March 1, 1855;

III. That the school contract be let to the lowest bidder.

The deed for the land was received January 17, 1855 but was left for the consideration of the members for eight days.



Ideal Sketch of New Franken District School
1855-1874

The specifications for the school building, October 21, 1854, were as follows:

I. To make a good rafter roof covered with shingles;
II. To square the walls inside and outside and stop up chinks with plaster (it was a log school);
III. To double board the floor of matched lumber, the upper boards to be planed;
IV. To furnish a door with latch, hinges and padlock;
V. To close the gable ends with clapboards;
VI. To furnish four windows with frames and shutters.

Andrew Schott agreed to build the school for $90.00. Jacob Landwehr, who bid one dollar less was awarded the contract.

On May 7, 1855, Jacob Landwehr announced that the building was ready for inspection. The school board found fault with the floor, the plastering of the chinks, the fastening of the shutters, the rafters, the shingles and the gable ends. The contractor was given time until the 10th of May to correct the defects.

School, this summer, was in session only three months and fourteen days, because the teacher, John Michael Burkart, died of the Asiatic Cholera, September 1855.

During 1856 and 1857, school was taught for six months each year, the teacher, Charles Mape, receiving $26.00 and $30.00 per month for the respective years. At a meeting held September 28, 1857, it was decided that, German be taught, during one half of the school day. In 1858, John Burger taught for a period of three months at $20.00 per month, and again in 1859, but at a salary of $22.00 per month. For some reason fault was found with this teacher, and the matter was investigated by the superintendent, John Gibson. The charges must have been imaginary for we find that all voters, except one, were satisfied with his work. Charles Burger taught the winter term of 1859 and 1860, and the summer term of 1860. For the winter term, the teacher himself had to furnish the stove wood.

At this time, District No. 5 included sections 20, 21, 22, 28; the south halves of 15, 16 and 17 in the Town of Green Bay; section 22, and one half of 15, of the Town of Scott, and section 28 of the town of Humbolt.

In 1861, District No. 5 engaged M. C. Scott as teacher. In a meeting held September 30, 1861, the school board was empowered to ask or demand legally the payment of money due the district, which was still in the hands af Xavier Martin, school inspector.

Teachers

1862- —Elizabeth Stemper
1862-1865—Elizabeth Stemper and George Schauer
1866- —Elizabeth Stemper
1867- —Mr. Liebman and Miss Trock

1868- —Mrs. Franklin and Mr. Liebman
1869- —Henry Fischer
1870- —John Gomm and John Belzer
1871- —John Gomm and John Kohner
1872-1873—Elizabeth Stemper

New Franken District School
1874-1904

At a meeting held September 29, 1873, it was resolved to build a new school. This school was built during the summer of 1874 at a total cost of $400.00.

TEACHERS.

1873-1880—Elizabeth Stemper
1880-1885—No records of the names of the teachers.

In 1884 Father Pfaller, made arrangement, to have Sisters teach both the parochial and public schools. He desired to have the school district altered to include, as far as possible, all the territory covered by the St. Kilian Congregation. In compliance with his request, the supervisors of the towns of Green Bay, Humbolt and Scott met December 27, 1884. They agreed and determined that the school district should include the following:

	Sec.	Town	Range
South ½	15	24	22
All of	22	24	22
All of	23	24	22
North ½	24	24	22
North ½	27	24	22
Except N. W. ¼ of N. W. ¼	23	24	22

Except E. ½ of N. E. ¼	23	24	22
Except N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼	23	24	22
And the S. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of N. E. ¼	26	24	22
S. ½	26	24	22
And E. ½ N. W. ¼	27	24	22
W. ½ N. E. ¼	27	24	22

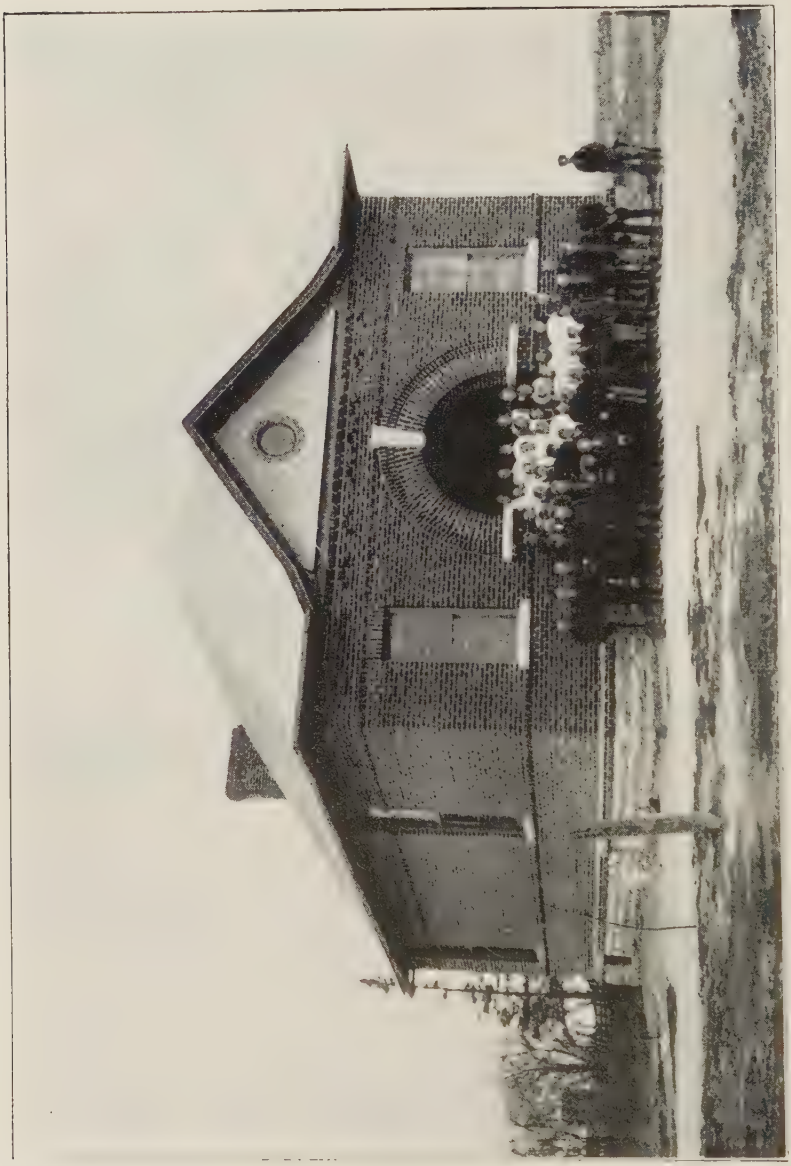
according to this agreement a part of Joint School District No. 7 of the towns of Green Bay and Humboldt were attached to and made a part of Joint School District No. 5 of the town of Scott. This order took effect on the 15th day of December, 1884.

The above described territory forms, to this day, Joint District No. 5, which is called also the New Franken School District.

St. Kilian Parochial School
1885-1917

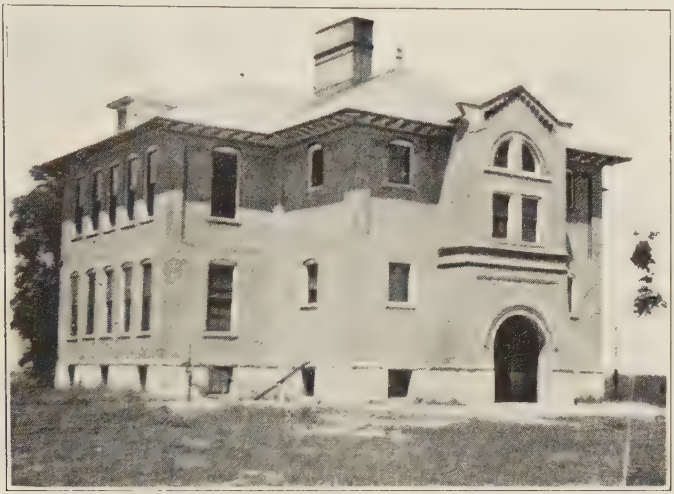
In the autumn of 1885, three Sisters of St. Francis, St. Joseph Convent, Milwaukee, took charge of the school. Sister Emmanuel was the first Superior. In 1885 the present rectory, which was remodeled in 1916, and the little brick parochial school, which still stands, were built at a total cost of $1310.00. One of the sisters taught the parochial school and another the public school. Because the public school was, at this time being moved from the Burkart place to the present site and was undergoing extensive repairs, the public school was taught in the upper story of the present dwelling of the Sisters. The St. Francis Sisters of Milwaukee conducted the school until 1900. Their salary was $300.00 per school year (ten months).

In 1903 the district voted to build a new brick school and for this purpose raised $600.00. The old frame school was moved to a place a little east of the present Schauer Sisters' home. The building is now used as a private dwelling.



New Franken School, 1904-1914
From "History of Brown County," by Deborah B. Martin

From 1900 to 1905 the school was taught by lay teachers. In 1905 the parish engaged the St. Francis Sisters of Alverno to teach both schools. In 1914 the small, brick, public school was replaced by a large, modern, four-room, brick structure. During the first three years only the two rooms



New Franken School. Built 1914

on the first floor were in use. In 1917 the upper south room was opened for parochial school purposes; and, in 1921, the upper, north room was

Sister's Residence

opened for a junior high school. At present, four Sisters are teaching a total enrollment of one hundred and twenty-one pupils.

The following is a list of the Franciscan Sisters of Christian Charity who taught school at New Franken since 1905:

ST. KILLIAN SCHOOL

1905 Sister M. Irmengarde
" " Beatrix
" " Germaine
" " Margaret
1912 " " Armanda (Sup.)
1913 " " Beatrix (Sup.)
" " Lucretia+ and Albertine
1914 " " Sebastian (Sup.)
" " Leona
1915 " " Alfreda
1917 " " Ambrose (Sup.)
" " Irene
1918 " " Polycarp
1923 " " Anastasia (Sup.)
1925 " " Giles

PUBLIC SCHOOL

1905 Sister M. Bernadette (Sup.)
1912 " " Ignatia+ (Prin.)
1913 " " Constance (Prin.)
1914 " " Placida (Prin.)
1915 " " Placida+ (Sup. and Prin.)
" " Remegins
1916 " " Constance (Prin.)
MISS BENNET (*A Lay Teacher*)
1918 Sister M. Remegius
1921 " " Teresita
1925 " " Baptista

VOCATIONS TO THE SISTERHOOD.

The St. Kilian Parish found favor with God, for five girls have heeded the call to a more perfect state of life.

Sister Nicola (Mary Lotter) joined the Notre Dame Sisters at Milwaukee in 1869. She soon distinguished herself as an artist. Sister Nicola taught art at St. Louis, Prairie Du Chien, Belleville, and, since 1888, at the Academy of Our Lady, Longwood, Chicago.

Sister Christeta (Barbara Schoerger) entered the Notre Dame Convent with Sister Nicola in 1869. She also made painting her specialty. She

taught art at Prairie Du Chien, New Orleans, and, at present, is retired in the Mother House, Milwaukee.

Sister Augusta (Matilda Lang) entered the Convent of the Third Order of St. Francis of Assissi at St. Francis, near Milwaukee. She taught school for a time, and died about the year 1905.

Sister Canisia (Anna Catherine Schmidt), born at New Franken, September 25, 1877, entered St. Joseph Convent of the Sisters of St. Francis at the early age of thirteen and became an efficient teacher. She died September 25, 1911, at Rollingstone, Minnesota. Her body was laid to rest in the family lot in St. Kilian Cemetery.

Sister Benedict (Johanna Meeuwsen), born at West De Pere, came with her parents to New Franken in 1879. After living here for about eleven years, her parents returned to DePere. Johanna affiliated herself with the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, Bay Settlement, December 27. 1915. Sister Benedict is at present teaching in the parochial school at Meene, Wisconsin.

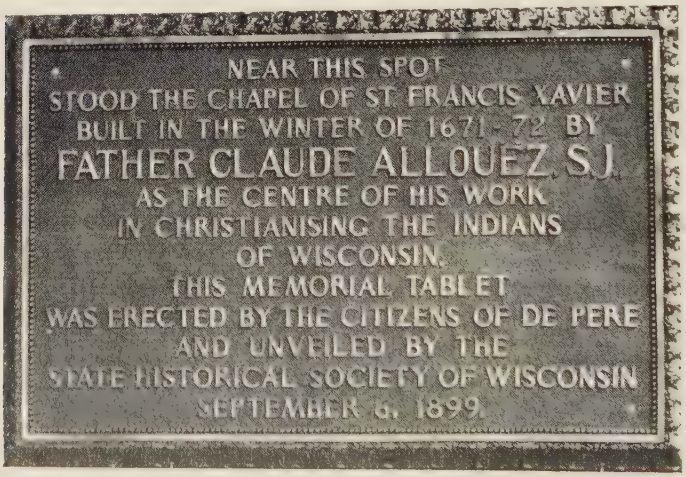
PART III

St. Kilian's Parish.

The pioneers of New Franken were a deeply religious people. The building of a church was to them of greater importance than the erection of homes, schools and public buildings. They had in mind the words of the psalmist: "Except the Lord build the house they labor in vain that build it." It is safe to say that, but for the sure hope that in the near future the settlers could attend divine services, settlement would not have been made at New Franken, but at some place that enjoyed greater spiritual advantages. But they were confident that soon they would have a church of their own and a priest to minister to them. No church organization had to seek them out and build a church for them. They built their own church and, according to their means, furnished it.

As we must admire New Franken's pioneers for their courage and faith in the future, so we must admit that it was their religious faith that gave them strength, comfort and encouragement. Privations are not so hard to bear when one suffers for the sake of Christ; losses are easier to sustain when one is poor in spirit; man is comforted when he lives in the presence of God.

The nearest church stood at Shantytown, two and a half miles south of Green Bay. To this place the settlers went to hear Mass and to receive the consolations of their holy religion,—a lesson and a rebuke to us surely, who,


NEAR THIS SPOT
STOOD THE CHAPEL OF ST FRANCIS XAVIER
BUILT IN THE WINTER OF 1671 - 72 BY
FATHER CLAUDE ALLOUEZ S.J.
AS THE CENTRE OF HIS WORK
IN CHRISTIANISING THE INDIANS
OF WISCONSIN.
THIS MEMORIAL TABLET
WAS ERECTED BY THE CITIZENS OF DE PERE
AND UNVEILED BY THE
STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN
SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.

From "Old Green Bay"
By Deborah B. Martin and Sophie Beaumont

unless with convenience we can attend divine services, will not attend at all. The pioneers could not make the trip by car on concrete roads, but made the journey of twelve miles afoot over rough trails. The luxury of traveling by means of the slow-moving, jolting ox wagon they enjoyed but seldom.

The courage of the settlers was matched and perhaps exceeded only by the self-sacrificing spirit of the pioneer priests. Where Catholics settled, a priest, induced not by the spirit of adventure, but by the love of souls, would sooner or later appear to administer to them. That the souls of their people might not perish, priests shared with the pioneers the privations of remote life, poor housing, rough fare, loneliness and poverty; but above all, the wretched conditions of travel. The settler could remain at home, or when he did travel, stay close to the beaten paths; the priest, however, went wherever was to be found a Catholic settlement; the time of his going being set, not by his own will but by the demand of a spiritually hungry people.

And so we find that at this early day, a priest came to visit the New Franken people. Father Casper Rehrl had erected a church at the present site of the Mt. Calvary monastery, several years before the coming of the Capuchin Fathers, Frey and Haas. In the year 1847 Father Rehrl made a mission tour afoot to New Franken. Of necessity he carried with him the full equipment for the celebration of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass. The humble log houses of the pioneers served as churches, and the homemade kitchen tables as altars from which were fed with the Bread of Life the souls of the faithful. At New Franken Father Rehrl celebrated Mass in John P. Schauer's log house. Here also, he heard confession and no doubt gave such instruction as Michael Burkhart had not given. From New Franken, Father Rehrl continued to Cooperstown, Francis Creek, Manitowoc and Sheboygan. This trip the saintly priest made twice a year.

In a letter written in the fall of 1848 by John P. Schauer, one reads: "A priest has been here twice. Services, with sermon, were held in my house."

During one of his mission services at New Franken, Father Rehrl announced to the people that Bishop Henni of Milwaukee had authorized him to organize a congregation wherever he could find several Catholic families, and also to designate, by the erection of a cross, the site of the future church building. Looking about for a desirable location for a church, Father Rehrl said one day to John P. Schauer: "I have found a place, where, positively, a church is to be built." To mark the site, the missionary had worked a cross into the branches of a tree which stood on a little rise of land on the northwest corner of the present St. Kilian Church property and a little to the southeast of the present home of the school sisters.

In 1848 John P. Schauer wrote to relatives (in the letter to which we have already twice referred):

"Bishop Henni administered the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation here on the 13th of September. (By *here* is meant, most likely, Green Bay.)

"This Fall a public school was erected a half hour distant, in which the English and French languages and other subjects are taught. Next Spring a

SEATTLE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

Catholic Church will be built which also will be one-half hour from here." (Reference is made again, very likely, to the first church and public school erected at Bay Settlement.)

Professor (Michael) Burkart has also opened his school, very likely a private school. He has ten weekday pupils.

Most probably, we shall build a chapel here this winter. I shall donate the land for the church and the cemetery. Later on, after the congregation will be large enough to support a pastor, we shall erect a church."

Mr. Schauer donated the promised church and cemetery land on April 26, 1850. He with his wife, Marianna, executed a warranty deed whereby ten acres of land were granted to Bishop Henni and his successors in office, to be used for a church site and burial plot. A transcription of the deed follows:

John P. Schauer
to
John Martin Henni
Catholic Bishop.
Warranty Deed.

This Indenture made the twenty sixth day of April in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty between John Peter Schauer and Marianna, his wife, of Brown County, Wisconsin, party of the first part, and John Martin Henni, Catholic Bishop of the State of Wisconsin, party of the second part, witnesseth that the said parties of the first part in consideration of the sum of one dollar and there in hand paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, have granted, bargained, sold, remised, released, aliened and confirmed and by these presents do grant, bargain, sell, remise, alien and confirm unto the said party of the second part and to his successors in office.

All that certain tract or parcel of land situated, lying and being in the said County of Brown, and known, and particularly described as part and parcel of the South East Quarter of Section twenty-one in Township Twenty Four, North of Range Twenty Two East, and designated as follows:

Commencing at a point on the line dividing the east and west eighty acre lot of said quarter section, fifteen chains south of the north end of said line running thence west five chains to a point in the west eighty acre lot aforesaid, running south from said last mentioned point ten chains and crossing the line dividing said eighty acre lots to a point in the east eighty acre lot, five chains east of said line, running thence north ten chains, running thence west five chains to the place of beginning; it being the intention of the said parties of the first part by these presents to convey to the said party of the second part, a square tract in the center of said quarter section containing ten acres of land. Provided always and it is the express condition of the written grant that the same shall be used for the erection of a Catholic Church upon the premises hereby granted, together with a burial ground attached to the same.

And the said Bishop or his successors in office are hereby authorized to erect a school house upon said tract, in addition thereto, and to use the same for school purposes, also if he or they shall see fit so to do; and all persons contributing to the erection of said church shall be entitled to a

burial place for themselves and families within said burial ground, free of all expense; and the said grantors hereby give and grant for the use of said congregation and school a free right of way along the line dividing said east and west eighty acre tracts from the north and south lines of said quarter section, to the north and south lines of said ten acres hereby granted; and it is further hereby expressly agreed and declared to be a condition of said grant, that in case no church should be erected upon the premises hereby granted, or the church for the use of said congregation should be erected elsewhere, than on said premises, that then and in that case the said parties of the first part, or their heirs, shall be entitled to a reconveyance of said premises upon their paying to said Bishop or his successors in office the sum of three dollars per acre for the same, which amount shall be applied toward the erection of such other church for said congregation, and said Bishop or his successors in office, are hereby absolutely and expressly debarred from using said premises hereby granted for any other purpose than as is set forth herein, or conveying the same to any other person or persons whomsoever, and the attempt to do so, shall work a forfeiture of the grant hereby made:—

Together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining and reversing and reversions, remainder, rents issuing and profits thereof and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand whatsoever of the said parties of the first part, either in law or equity of, in and to the above bargained premises with their hereditaments and appurtenances, to have and to hold the said premises as above described with the hereditaments and appurtenances unto the said party of the second part, and his successors in office aforesaid and the said parties of the first part for themselves and their heirs, executors or administrators do convey and, grant, bargain and agree to and with the said party of the second part and to his successors in office that at the time of the ensealing and delivering of these presents, they are well seized of the premises above conveyed or of good right, sure, perfect, absolute, and indefeasible estate of inheritance in the Law Fee Simple, and have good, full promise and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell and convey the same in manner and form as aforesaid, and that the same are free and clear of all incumbrances of what kind and nature soever, and that the above bargain premises in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part and his successors in office acquaint all and any person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim the whole or any part thereof will forever warrant and defend.

In witness whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

John Peter Schauer

Seal

Marianna Schauer

(The words "heirs and assigns" striken out and "successors in office" interpolated before the document was signed)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

State of Wisconsin
County of Brown

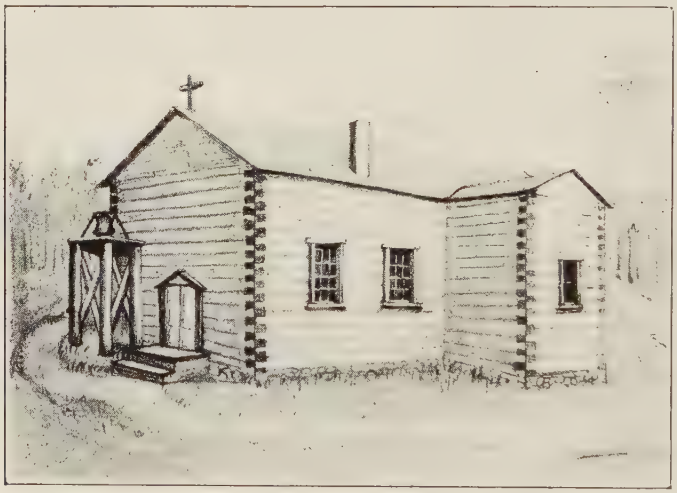
Be it known that on the Twenty Sixth day of April, A. D. 1850, before me in and for said county personally came the above named John Peter Schauer and Marianna, his wife, and acknowledged the above mentioned to be their free act and deed for the use and purposes therein expressed and desired that the same might be recorded as such according to law.

The said Marianna Schauer, being by me duly examined separated and apart from her said husband, declared that she did voluntarily and of her own free will and accord seal and as her act and deed deliver the said indenture without any coercion or compulsion of her said husband.

In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand the day and year above written.

Recorded Nov. 1, 1852
at 10 o'clock A. M.

Volumn T Deeds 89 to 91 B. Follette Rg.



Ideal Sketch of St. Kilian Church
1851-1868

The first church was built on the knoll of earth chosen by Father Rehrl and marked by him with a cross. The cruciform log building was begun and completed in 1851. It was of modest size, being but 28x45 feet, though it amply served the requirements of the thirty families that now made up

the congregation. This congregation was henceforth known as St. Kilian's Congregation. In choosing this sainted Bishop for a patron, the congregation had in mind that most of the families had emigrated from the diocese of Wurzburg, Germany, whose patron saint is St. Kilian; and so, the members decided that their congregation also should be blessed with the heavenly intercessions of the martyred Bishop.

Hardly had the log church been built—when, in June 1851, the members of the church were given a thorough spiritual rehabilitation through a mission preached by Father Weninger. Since the people had kept the faith amid their pioneer surroundings in spite of the deprivation of spiritual ministrations, the mission was replete with success. Father Weninger preached a second mission in 1868 which, similarly, had the blessing of God.

Although in 1851 St. Kilian's congregation had a church, it was still too small to enjoy the privilege of a resident pastor. However, the mission chapel was regularly attended by pastors from Green Bay. New Franken continued in the status of a mission church until 1865. The following is a roster of the names of pastors who served the parish during these years (until 1865):

Rev. Sabastian Seif
Father B. Smeddink
Father Hartlaub
Rev. Francis Xavier Pfaller
Rev. J. A. Stein
Father Minderer
Father Daems
Father Verhoef
Father Nuets
Father Orts

Although poor, the people of New Franken were generous beyond their means, to appeals made to their charity. One reads with astonishment that when Dr. Joseph Salzmann, the founder of St. Francis Seminary, came to New Franken to collect funds for the school which later became, indeed the nursery of Catholicity in the Northwest, he was given $342.00. Considering the purchasing power of the money of those days, one cannot fail to be surprised by this result. The pioneers of New Franken valued and honored a priest of God.

By 1865, the membership of the parish had so increased that the proper care of the people demanded the services of a resident pastor. Father Pfaller, who had interested himself in the matter, persuaded the Rt. Rev. Bishop to accede to the wishes of the people. The Rev. F. Commencind was appointd, the first resident pastor of St. Kilian's. Father Commencind assumed his duties in February of the year 1865. During the first year of his pastorate the parish built a rectory which remained in use until 1885. This building

still stands and is now the dwelling of the School Sisters. In the summer of 1868 Father Commencind was assigned to another parish.

Father W. Boden, his successor, assumed his duties in August of 1868. To replace the old log church, which could no longer adequately contain the worshipers, a new building was erected under the direction of Father Boden. This structure was 40x70 feet in size and cost $2628.00. During this

St. Kilian Church
Built 1868. Incorporated Nov. 21, 1883

time Matthias Schneider, Joseph Wagner and Joseph Theisen filled the responsible position of trustees. An addition of sixteen feet was made in 1901 at a cost of $880.00 This addition was erected in memory of John Schauer, by his father, Melchior Schauer.

The present rectory was built in 1885 during the pastorate of Father Pfaller. The building was extensively remodeled by Father N. Diedrich The following is a consecutive list of pastors who served St. Kilian's Congregation from 1869 to the present time.

Father A. Leitner, Dec. 1869—August 1870.
Father M. Welbes, Aug. 1870—Jan. 1877.
Father A. B. Rinkes, March 1877—March 1879.

Father J. J. Fox, Sept. 1879—May 1880.
Father H. Reuter, June 1880—June 1881.
Father F. X. Pfaller, Jan. 1883—Dec. 1890.

St. Kilian Rectory

Father R. Frank, Jan. 1891—Dec. 1891.
Father F. X. Pfaller, Jan. 1892—Sept. 1892.
Father M. Welbes, Jan. 1893—Nov. 1900.
Father F. Luettschager, Dec. 1900—1905 (summer).
Father L. Spitzlberger, one week.
Father N. Hens, 1905 (autumn)—Oct. 1911.
Father E. Schmidt, Dec. 1906—March 1907 (During the absence of Father Hens).
Father C. Krieger, Oct. 1911—March 1916.
Father E. Chaput, March 1916—May 1916.
Father N. Diedrich, May 4th, 1916 to the present time.

Church Furnishings.

Pious Catholics furnish their churches according to their means. The Catholic believes that his church is, in truth, the House of God and will, herefore, embellish it fittingly. However, the fact that the equipment of ne old log church, at least during its first years, was meagre need not stonish us. At that time vestments and sacred vessels, for the most part, ad to be imported from Europe; and fortunate, indeed, was the parish that uld boast of a full set of vestments and the necessary sacred utensils. ther Rehrl was wont to carry the necessary equipment with him on his storal visits. Since to carry the necessary articles with him burdened him

unduly in his long travels afoot, Father Rehrl asked the people of New Franken, if possible, to provide their chapel with the means of offering the Holy Sacrifice. Hearing that Father Van den Broek of Little Chute had lately returned from Holland, and had brought with him a supply of vestments and sacred vessels, Paul Fox, father of the late Bishop Fox, and John P. Schauer called upon Father Van den Broek to lay their needs before him. This sainted priest, in his generosity thereupon donated to the parish of New Franken two vestments and some sacred vessels. Gradually, no doubt, a complete church equipment was provided.

When the present church was built, altars made by the local carpenters

The Late Right Rev. Joseph J. Fox, D. D.

were used. However, by and by, the church was furnished more worthily as befitted the bettered condition of the parishioners. The present altars were built by the Brielmeier Co. The high altar was installed in 1883 at a cost of $335.00; the side altars, in 1885 at a cost of $260.00. In 1880 the statue of St. Kilian, now standing on the main altar, was purchased for $70.00. The statues of SS. Aloysius and Joseph were purchased in 1883 at a cost of $38.40 and $35.20 respectively. During the same year the ostensorium, which still serves the parish, was donated, the gift costing $35.00. It is thought that it was about this time that the beautifully carved wooden statue of the Blessed Virgin was donated to the church. A statue of St. Anne was bought in 1884 at a cost of $40.00. The stained glass windows, costing $805.00, were donated in 1911 by various families. The stations of the cross are the gift also of different families and were procured in 1912, for $350.00. The sanctuary lamp ($103.50) was donated in 1917; the tabernacle crucifix ($86.00), and the sanctuary chimes ($50.00), in 1918. The six fine, onyx candle sticks which adorn the high altar are a thanksgiving offering for peace at the end of the World War in 1918. Another set of six candlesticks ($75.00) was donated in 1921 to ornament the Blessed Virgin altar. The two marble statues of angels which flank the high altar are also a donation ($500.00) and were set up in 1919. Presented also were: the benediction veil (1922-$90.60); a tabernacle safe (1923-$244.44); a sanctuary chair (1924-$49.50) and six sanctuary stools (1925-$21.00).

On reading this imposing list of donations, one is impressed by the thought that the people of New Franken are worthy sons of their fathers. "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof", and to the Lord is given what is His. That the people of New Franken "love the beauty of Thy house" is amply demonstrated by the foregoing list of offerings. May the future generations of St. Kilian's never forget the noble example of their fathers.

In writing about the gifts made to the church, the writer purposely reserved for the last the mention of the church bells. St. Kilian's has four, mellow, golden-toned, church bells; this for a parish of its size, is unique. Certain it is that nothing so conduces to arouse the festive spirit of a church celebration than the joyful clamor of bells. The solemn call of bells; the sweet intonation of the Angelus; the mournful, muffled toll of the funeral bell; the prayer of the bells in times of fire or tempest all these are part and parcel of a Catholic's memory of his church. Indeed the chant of the bell, according to the powers conferred upon it by the Bishop's blessing, is:

I praise the true God. 17
I convoke a people blessed.
To the priests I nod.

I pray for the dead.
I put to route the pest.
On feast, glory I shed.

I mourn at a funeral.
I break the lightning's might.
I tell the Sabbath hebdomadal.

I arouse the laggard.
I calm the tempest's spite,
And bring peace to the embattled.

When evening calm settled over the forests and clearings of old New Franken, how often must the hearts of the settlers have yearned to hear the sweet chime of the Angelus. They remembered the bells that toll from the church tower of Taubersrettersheim and were homesick for its sweet melody that floated across the field to call a halt in the work and invoked to prayer.

It is said that the first bell of New Franken came from Europe, a gift perhaps, from the Old Home. When the bell was in transit on the ocean, the sailing vessel encountered a fierce storm which threatened the ship. To give the ship greater buoyancy the Captain gave orders to cast overboard all heavy freight. The bell also would forever thereafter have lain silent in the ooze of the ocean floor had not the captain been inspired to have the bell standard battened down and the bell rung. A nearby ship, which because of the intensity of the storm could not be discerned, hearing the call, stood by and rendered such aid that the imperiled ship with its cargo was saved.

This small bell sounded the call to prayer and gathered the Faithful to the church until the year 1889. On the 8th day of July, 1889, the New Franken parish celebrated the twelfth centennial of the martyrdom of their patron saint, St. Killian. For the occasion four new bells had been purchased at a total cost of $600.00. The first bell was at this time traded in as part payment on the new bells; $42.37 being the value placed on it.

The new bells were consecrated by Bishop Katzer on July 2, 1889. The largest bell weighs 1400 lbs. and was named "Kilianus", Melchior Schauer being its "sponsor". The second bell, weighing 800 pounds, was christened "Colonatus" and sponsored by Melchior Lang. Joseph Theisen was Godparent for "Totnanus", the third bell. The fourth, or smallest bell, was called "Franciscus Xaverius" in honor of father F. X. Pfaller, its donor and sponsor.

Many a time have these bells called the Faithful to solemn assembly; many an Angelus have they announced to the people of New Franken. St. Kilian's Parish can justly be proud of these bells. May the time never come when, in their tower, these bells hang silent, or none answer their call.

God has blessed the faith of his people and has been a rewarder to them. To find sons of St. Kilian's serving God at the altar should not astonish him who knows how well the pioneers served God.

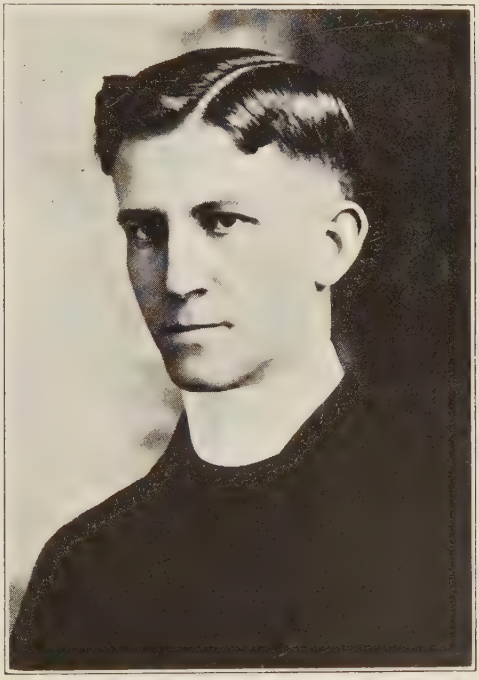
St. Kilian's parish gave three priestly sons to the church.

Rev. Gregory Joseph Pellegrin

The first of these was Gregory Joseph Pellegrin. Gregory was born May 2, 1846, at Noduweg, Belgium. When two years old, he was brought with his parents to a farm at New Franken. In 1867 the young man entered St. Francis Seminary to prepare himself for the priesthood. On June 6, 1876 at Green Bay, Bishop Krautbauer ordained Gregory Pellegrin a priest. Father Pellegrin proved himself to be a zealous and self-sacrificing priest; for thirty-two years he worked in a part of the Lord's vineyard—the north east section of the Green Bay diocese. Father Pellegrin died on July 29, 1908, and now, in St. Killian's Cemetery, sleeps the peaceful sleep of those whom God has called to His home.

Rev. Conrad Ripp

Father Conrad Ripp was the second, in point of time, to be raised to the dignity of the priesthood. Conrad Ripp was born at New Franken on July 26th, 1877. When fourteen years old, having then completed the parochial school program, he matriculated at St. Lawrence College, Mt. Calvary, Wis., where he completed the high school and a two year college course. The future priest finished his philosophical and theological studies at Innsburck, in the Austrian Tyrol. Father Ripp was ordained priest June 26, 1902. After being assistant pastor of St. Mary's, Appleton, for three years, he was given the pastorate of St. Mary's, Black Creek. The following year, 1906, Father Ripp was promoted to the larger pastorate of Bear Creek. Here, with God's blessing, he labored for 18 years. During his incumbency the new school and church at Bear Creek were built. On July 17, 1924, Father Ripp, because of his priestly zeal and ability, was appointed to St. Mary's South Kaukauna. After a short time, the parish, under his direction, made extensive improvements on the church building. At this time (1926) preparations also are being made for the erection of a new school building and auditorium. St. Mary's, Kaukauna, is singularly blessed, in their capable pastor.



Rev. Raymond Schauer

The Benjamin of the priestly trio is Father Raymond Schauer. Raymond was born at Green Bay, Feb. 27, 1894. His parents later moved to a farm

in Door County. Raymond, during this time, attended the Institute School. In 1906 August Schauer, Raymond's father, purchased the Old Schauer Homestead at New Franken, and his son Raymond was thereby offered the opportunity of completing his grade studies in St. Killian's School. His high school and college studies were taken at St. Lawrence, Mt. Calvary. The theological course was followed and completed at St. Francis Seminary. On May 25th, 1918, his parents had the happiness of seeing their son ordained a priest at St. Francis Xavier Cathedral by the Right Rev. Paul P. Rhode. Father Schauer was appointed assistant-Pastor of St. Mary's, Menasha. After capably serving in that capacity for five years, Father Schauer was given the pastorate of St. Thomas, Poygan, with a mission at Poysippi. Father Schauer gives evidence of successful spiritual work.

We feel sure that but three vocations are not the measure of St. Killian's patronage. It is true that the "wind bloweth where it will" but we have every reason to think, if the prayer of a faithful people avail aught, that more spiritual sons of St. Kilian's will serve at the altar of God.

St. Killian's Cemetery

The ground for St. Killian's Cemetery was donated by John P. Schauer. In it the staunch hearts of pioneers have found a final resting place. Indeed it is safe to say, that there sleeps many a saint in that hallowed ground. The cemetery today presents a well kept appearance. Catholics should take pride in a neat, orderly cemetery, for it is the last resting place of the Communion of Saints here below, and from it will be requickened the ashes of the resurrected.

The south and eastern part of St. Killian's cemetery was levelled and platted in 1919 at a cost of $450.00. Twelve elm trees were planted the following year, and in 1923 thirty-two more were set out. A crucifix stands among the monuments of the dead. Christians should remember that not in the costliness of the funeral trappings and the sumptuousness of the monuments erected to perpetuate their memory, but by prayer and the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass are the departed helped and properly remembered. Cemeteries should be taken care of and the graves properly adorned, but that, for a Catholic, is not the full extent and certainly not by any means, the most important way of honoring the dead.

Church Grounds

As person passes by St. Killian's Church, he is impressed by the neatness of the grounds. Neatness of the church property shows a love for the beauty of the House of God. The ground about the church and rectory was leveled in 1918, and nine elms and seven cedars planted thereon, besides much ornamental shrubbery. The St. Killian's Church property presents as pleasing an appearance as any country parish property in the diocese.

Trustees

Of no mean importance is the mention of the trustees who have served the Congregation. A congregation is blessed when it has capable trustees to represent it. It must be remembered, however, that the Church of God is ruled by the bishop, in its temporal affairs as well as in its spiritual matters; that because of the peculiar conditions obtaining in our country, the bishops have granted to the people a voice in the management of the temporal affairs of a parish. Therefore men of deep faith and business ability should be elected to that important office. The officers of a church have clearly defined duties, and it is only when these bounds are overreached by ambitious trustees that harm results to a parish. We are glad to say that the parish of St. Killian has always shown the proper understanding of their relations to the Church in the election of trustees. That the memory of former trustees be not forgotten, for they have done their share to make St. Killian's the parish it is, we append a list as nearly complete as diligent search and inquiry could make it.

1851-1867—Michael Lang and John Jacobs (?)
1868- —Matthias Schneider, Joseph wagner and Joseph Theisen.
1869- —?
1870- —Mich. Heim, Casper Schauer and Sebastian Gehring.
1871-1876—Mich. Bins, Anton Goetzmann, Nicholas Blonde (?)
1877- —Michael Bins, Anton Burkart and William Meeuwsen.
1878- —Martin Strebel, Melchoir Burkart and William Meeuwsen.
1879- —John Theisen, Andrew Simons, Martin Strebel and Melchoir Burkart.
1880- —Andrew Simons, John Gaebel, and John Tillmann.
1881- —Andrew Simons, John Theisen, Peter Becker and Michael Heim.
1882-1883—Lawrence Heim and William Meeuwsen.
1884-1885—Melchior Burkart and Michael Heim.
1886-1887—Andrew Simons and John Theisen.
1888-1889—Sebastian Gehring and Frederick Menne.
1890-1891—Melchior Burkart and Michael Heim.
1892-1893—Melchior Burkart and Michael Heim.
1894-1895—Matthias Ripp, Sr. and Michael Brunner, Jr.
1896-1897—Frank Blonde and Alphonse Le Mense.
1898-1899—Martin Strebel and Martin Heim.
1900-1901—August Heim and Lawrence Metzler.
1902-1903—Peter Schauer and Matthias Ripp, Sr.
1904-1905—Frank Blonde and Michael Brunner, Jr.
1906-1907—Frank Bins and Joseph A. Heim.
1908-1909—John Vandenhoven and August Schauer.
1910-1911—Henry Schauer and Charles Schauer.
1912-1913—August Heim and Stephen Burkart.
1914-1915—Lawrence C. Schauer, William Simon and John Pigeon.

1916-1916—Joseph Schneider, Octave Boncher and John Pigeon.
1918-1919—John Heim and Louis Ronsman.
1920-1921—John Peters, Lawrence Metzler and Peter Lebergen.
1922-1923—Kilian Ripp and Louis Ronsman.
1924-1925—Anton Peters and Joseph L. Heim.
1926- —Kilian Schauer and Louis Ronsman.

PARISH SCROLL

ARENDT, MICHAEL—*Philomena Brice*
- Joseph
- Raphael
- Aloysius
- Anna
- Armine
- Gladys
- Bernice

ARVEY, VICTOR—*Margaret Brunner*
- Anna
- Mary
- Joseph
- Emma

ACKERMAN, MISS FLORENCE

BASTEN, JOHN J.—*Mary Peters*
- Elmer
- Alfred
- Robert
- Carl
- Arnold
- Henry
- Donald
- Marie
- Roberta

BASTEN, JOSEPH—*Nettie Thyes*
- Fred
- George
- James
- Myrtle
- Lorraine
- Ethel

BERTRAND, JOSEPH—*Theresia Laluzerne*
- Russel

+ Departed.

BEYER, AUGUST—*Mary Stalter*
Catherine
Peter
Frank
Joseph
Margaret
William
Anton

BIEKER, JOHN—*Catherine Gross*
Marcellus
Henry
Eugene
Clerence
Mary
Alfred
Elmer

BLONDE, ALBERT—*May Dachlet*
Mary Mildred
Robert
Dorthy Alice

BECKER, MISS AGNES

BRUNNER, MRS. MICHAEL—*Anna Theisen*

BRUNNER, MICHAEL—+*Caroline Lang*
Joseph—Alice Vincent
Adel
Mamie
Walter
Clarence
Genevieve

BRUNNER, THEODORE—*Mary Ducat*

BURKART, +JOSEPH—+*Eva Baumann*
+Melchior—Apollonia Schott
Stephen—Gertrude Rynen
Matthias—+Elisabeth Ripp
Wendel
Bernard
Rosina
Clarence
Valentine—Anna Lebergen
Christina
William
Henry

Joanna
Leona
Magdelina
Bernice
+ Anton—+ Margaret Vanhatten
John—Catherine Schott
Olive
Matthias—Mary Ripp
Sylvester
Stella
Roman
Viola
Joseph
Kilian—Marie Schauer
Norbert
Robert
Edward

BONCHER, OCTAVE—*Lucy Matheys*

COPPENS, FRANK—*Gertrude Menne*
Raymond
Dorthy Jane

DEPEAU, MISS RITA

DESPINS, MISS RUTH

DIEDRICH, MRS. CATHERINE

GERSTNER, JOHN—*Ida Servais*
Alvin
Louis
Cyril
Raymond
Cecilia Rose

HANNON, FLORENTIN

HEIM, + MARTIN—+ *Margaret Oechner*
+ Lawrence—+ Barbara Petitjean
Louis
Lena
Hubert
John—Gertrude Schauer
Genevieve
Alice
Kenneth
Joseph L.—Theresia Schauer
Ermelinda
Leona

Elmer
Lawrence
Marie
Dorthy
+August—+Veronica Karcher
Martin—Catherine Burkart
Leonard
Kilian
Silvena
Bernard—Stella Jenquine
Jacob—+Joanna Burkart
Anna
George
Julia
Mathilda
Angeline
Stephen—Irene Pleesters
+Conrad—Maria Ruekel
John
William
Andrew
Raymond
Adeline
Joseph A.—Anna Theisen
Eleanor
Regina
+August—Agnes Salentine
Edward
Herbert
Norbert
+Michael—+Caroline Leanna

HERALY, HENRY—*Agnes Dantine*
Henry—Josephine Gillis
Charles

HERALY, JOSEPH—*Adel Destiche*
Zita
Harry

HETTMANN, ALOYSISUS LOUIS—*Barbara Hemmen*
Edward
Herald
Ida
Alvin
Lucilla
Meta

SEATTLE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

JANDRAIN, AUGUST—*Tillie Van Caster*
- Florence
- Myrtle
- Norval—Hazel Jaques

KOLLROSS, MRS. ANTON—*Francisca Aschenbrener*
- Anton—Catherine Schott
  - Irene
  - Loretta
  - Alfred
  - Valeria
  - Antoinette

KRONMILLER, LAWRENCE—*Philomena Jandrain*

KRONMILLER, SEBASTIAN—*Mary Jacques*
- Eveline

LEANNA, MISS ADA

LEBERGEN, PETER—*Anna Burkart*
- Regina
- Martha
- Luisa
- Marie Victoria
- Francis

LEBERGEN, THEODORE—*Mary Burkart*
- Maraline
- Cecilia
- Rita
- Mildred

LORITZ, MRS. FRANK—*Mary Reiter*
- Joseph
- Peter—Agnes Debroux

LOOZE, DR. JOSEPH A.—*Ida Hannon*
- Gewendolyn
- Joseph P.

MENNE, FRANK—†*Catherine Lang*

MENNE, MRS. FREDERICK—*Gertrude Lotter*

METZLER, LAWRENCE—*Petronilla Rynen*
- Cornelius—Cecilia Heim
  - Leo
- William
- Martin—Isabel Heim
- Edward
- Kilian
- Henry

MEURER, CHRIST

MEURER, MISS CATHERINE

MOENS, MISS ELISABETH

PAUL, JOSEPH—*Luella Crass*
Raymund

PETERS, MRS. HENRY—*Gertrude Arens*
John—+Honora Lancaster
Anna
Bernard
Virginia
Valentine
Henry
Anton—Francisca Van Lanen
Joseph

PHILIPS, LOUIS—*Sophie Crabb*
Mildred
Bernice
Leona

PIGEON, JOHN—*Theresia Bournonville*
William
Anna
Lucille
Hary
Louis

PIGEON, OCTAVE—*Rose Destiche*
Alvin
Edith
Grace
Ella
Harold
Clerence
Werner
Mercedes
Aloysius
Lorraine

RUECKEL, MICHAEL—*Catherine Dornen*
Peter—Sarah Rieck
Herman
Amerilla
Marcella
Emaline

RIPP, MRS. MATTHIAS—*Elisabeth Van Hatten*
- Anton
- Kilian—Lora Bourguignon
  - Clara
  - Norbert
  - Edward Robert
  - Leona

ROBERTS, THEODORE

RONSMAN—*Martha Goerling*
- Norman
- Iona
- Shirley

RESCH, FRANK—*Clara Gerthoeffner*
- Anna
- Helen
- Frank
- Hattie
- John
- Joseph
- William
- Agatha

SCHAUER, †JOHN PETER—†*Marianna Buechel*
- †Melchior—†Clara Larscheid
  - Lawrence—†Anna Maria Schauer
  - Gertrude
  - August—Catherine Heim
    - Peter
    - Otto—Bertha Klein
      - Austin
      - Marian
    - Kilian—Myrtle Leanna
      - Bernice
      - Miriam
      - Kilian
    - Francis
    - Evangeline
- †Lawrence—Franisca Zellner
  - Lena
  - Charles—Caroline Weinfurter
    - Erwin
    - Verona
    - Arthur
    - Dolores
    - Adelbert

Anna
Claudia
Charles
Julia
Rita

SCHAUER, †MELCHIOR—†*Anna Maria Kek*
†Casper—Magdalen Salentine

John—Tillie Schauer
Aurelia
Lorraine
Hildegard
Aloysius
Nicholas
Robert
Francis

Nicholas

Lawrence—Catherine Burkart
Hellen
Clerence

Richard

Henry—Julia Schauer
Casper
Werner
Leo
Edmund
Magdalen
Edgar

Louis—Lena Schott
Raymund
Joseph
Marie
John
Paul
Cletus
Clara

Tillie

SCHNEIDER, JOSEPH—*Francisca Kollross*
Joseph
Dorthy
Clement
Bernadette
Rose Marie

SCHOTT, +ANDREW—+*Catherine Miller*
+Wendel—+Clara Schauer
Clara
Peter—Olga Servais
Malina
Leonard
Rimmas
Ervan
Anna
+Stephen—Elisabeth Arens
Valentine—Christina Kollross
Leo
Raymund
Philomena
Leona
Henry
+Valentine—+Joanna Vandenhoven
Theodore—Florence Laundrie
Genevieve
Bernadette
Ethel May
Hilary
Wendel—Elsie Laundrie
Eleanor
Loretta

SCHUMACHER, EDWARD—*Wilhelmina Wagner*
Loris

SIMONS, +CHRISTOPH—+*Anna Maria Miller*
+John Peter, (First white child born in New Franken)
Andrew—Catherine Heim
William—Mary Piot
Lucille
Roman
Gerald
Joseph
Marie
Eleanor
Bernard
Rita
James
Agatha

Lawrence—Minnie Brick
Donald
Marian
Mildred
Cyril
Harold
George
Hubert

STREBEL, MARTIN—†*Othilia Becker*
Theodore—Eva Klein
Irene
Beatrice
Agnes
Ralph
Catherine

TAUSCHEK, FRANK—*Margaret Rueckel*
Peter—Mary Schott
Leo
Mary
Louis
Kilian
Anna

TAUSCHEK, JOHN—*Monica Bolme*
John
Carl
Clara

TAUSCHEK, JOHN—*Theresia Unger*
Isidore
Julia

TIELENS, MRS. PETER—*Mary Matheys*
Germaine
Roy

VANDENACK, JULIUS—*Anna Dantine*
Armain
Rita

VANDENACK, HENRY

VANDENHOVEN, THEODORE—*Theresia Ripp*
Edmund
Norman
Wilfrid

Such is the history of St. Kilian Congregation. In concluding this short account we desire to express the wish that all of St. Killian's pioneers might still be with us to celebrate the Diamond Jubilee of the parish in July, 1926. However, their souls are wandering in a more blessed bourne. May they rest in peace! For those who have the pleasure of celebrating the Diamond Jubilee, our wish is, that they follow the foot prints of these early pioneers—the path of duty well performed towards GOD, COUNTRY and FELLOW-MAN.

FINIS.

SEATTLE GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

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